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POLITICAL CAMPAIGN!

COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES

Can be furnished with Copies of the

EXTRA COMMERCIAL,

CONTAINING

SENATOR MORTON'S GREAT SPEECH,

Delivered at Indianapolis, Ind., Friday, August 11th, 1876.

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THE COMMERCIAL

SECOND EDITION.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Senator O. P. Morton.

At Indianapolis, Indiana, August 11.

The Candidates and Their Records.

A Scathing Review of Tilden and Hendricks.

The Histories of the Parties Contrasted

INDIANAPOLIS, August 11.—Senator Morton was to night escorted by the Hayes Guards, in uniform, from his hotel to the Academy of Music, which was filled to overflowing. Hon. Albert G. Porter, President, introduced the Senator, who spoke as follows:

Senator Morton's Speech.

Again, the Republican and Democratic parties confront each other in a struggle for the control of the Government. The history of the party points with pride and satisfaction to its record of honorable contests in which it has rescued, slavery abolished, to the establishment of equality before the law, to a Government well administered, and to its glorious achievements with justice, humanity and the advancing civilization of the age. Its history is secure, asking its past to be forgotten, with no argument in its favor to be drawn from history, comes in the mask of reform, professing superior purity and relying only upon its generous assault upon the integrity and patriotism of Republicans.

In such a campaign, with slander as the chief weapon, Republicans are compelled to appeal to and point out the principles of the party. The speak plainly of the political character, history and purposes of the Democratic party. At the Old World should believe that is said by the leaders of the Democratic party, by their newspapers and by the platforms of politics, they would conclude that the people of the United States are the most corrupt and degraded of all the nations that have existed or do civilized. They would believe republican government a hopeless experiment, that our institutions to have resulted in total rottenness and prostitution. The persons to whom I have alluded have done everything in their power to destroy the American name at home and abroad, and to prove that the people are incapable of self-government. If only a tithe of what they proclaim were believed, our Government would have no credit in the financial circles of Europe, immigration would cease, and the relatives of those who have come to us would write home to use all the means in their power to procure the return of their wrung hearts. A republican form throughout the world would surrender its last hope in view of its disastrous failure upon this continent. Happily the good sense and intelligence of the inhabitants of the Old World have comprehended the true character of our infamous libelers, and the great mass of America stands higher than ever before. The foul birds are returning to their nests and are spurned with loathing and contempt, and the eyes of the liberty loving and hopeful people of other lands are turned toward us more earnestly than ever. The most venomous enemies are those who deserve to be lashed through the land with a whip of scorpions, as the miserable creatures who continually labor to cover our Government with shame and disgrace in the eyes of mankind.

Tilden.

SLANDER OF THE NATION.

Governor Tilden is an inveterate bachelor of sixty-six, a lifelong Democrat, and has been for twenty years a leader in its party and closely identified with all of its most infamous measures. Trained in the school of New York city politics, a graduate of Tammany Hall, a disciple of the Revolution of '98, an ardent sympathizer with the rebellion, he completely filled that character during the war. He was a "the Copperhead."

Mr. Tilden, the Governor of New York, was serenaded the other evening in honor of his nomination for President by the Democratic Convention, and in response to

"What next do we find in the public administration? Frauds and corruptions, until we are almost ashamed of the institutions of our country, and instead of being a model for an example for the imitation of the oppressed people of other countries, we are confessing them as a scandal in the eyes of mankind. We find the office-holding class have become so numerous, so corrupt and unscrupulous that they assume to control the elections and, if the people are indifferent or at all equally divided, are able to exert a controlling influence sufficient to perpetuate their own power.

"At last we are reaching the worst condition of the countries of the Old World. The Government no longer exists for the people; the people exist only to support the Government. Our centennial product is the evils, license and wrongs to escape which our ancestors abandoned their homes in the Old World and planted themselves in the wilderness."

The fact that a candidate for President should have made such a speech is the strongest evidence that can be produced of our political degradation. When we see that all business is ruined, that the wolf is at the door of every house in the land, and hungry, and that one of our centennial product is the evils, license and wrongs to escape which our ancestry abandoned their homes in the Old World, and planted themselves in the wilderness."

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I present the official analysis made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the defalcations and failures to make settlements taken from the document published by the Treasury Department:

PERIOD.	GROSS TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF POSTOFFICE. Defalcations.	Failures to make settlements.	Loss on defalcations.
Jan. 1, 1834, to Dec. 31, 1837	$ 110,368,325 19	$ 1,183,786 01	$10 55
Jan. 1, 1838, to Dec. 31, 1841	137,091,438 34	2,899,653 84	21 15
Jan. 1, 1842, to June 30, 1845	109,187,401 24	1,133,242 40	10 37
July 1, 1845, to June 30, 1849	205,194,799 57	1,712,169 82	8 34
July 1, 1849, to June 30, 1853	194,370,493 14	1,485,192 68	7 64
July 1, 1853, to June 30, 1861	225,638,675 65	1,674,852 64	5 86
July 1, 1857, to June 30, 1861	328,183,288 39	2,292,825 52	6 98
July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1865	4,037,457,921 22	6,500,022 91	1 41
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1869	3,801,576,253 10	1,899,641 17	48
July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1873	2,601,158,969 93	1,046,202 48	40
July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1875	1,466,699,819 31	370,338 81	25
Total	$13,598,870,072 05	$22,266,928 28	$ 1 59

On the same day Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, laid before the Senate the following letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 22, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your verbal request made on Saturday last, to be furnished with a statement showing the defalcation of customs officers, I have the honor to inform you that the total amount of collections of revenue from customs from April 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, amounted to $2,136,25,642 42. Total defalcations from March 4, 1861, to June 30, 1875, $355,834 27. The defalcation is 1-60 of one per cent. of the amount collected, or $1 60 in every $100,000.

I prefer not to send these figures to you on Saturday last, but found it impossible until the present moment to get them ready.

Very truly, B. H. CONANT.

Hon. Justin S. Morrill, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit herewith the following statement taken from the books and records of this office:

The total of internal revenue tax returned by the various collectors of internal revenue during the period from September 1, 1862, to March 31, 1875, being from the organization of the internal revenue system to the close of the month preceding the end of Mr. Lincoln's administration, is $293,111,131; the ascertained "cash deficiencies" of collectors appointed during that period are $414,508.10, or about 13-100 of one per cent. of the amount collected. In the period from April 1, 1865, to February 28, 1869, being the period in even months covered Mr. Johnson's administration, the collections were $817,068,205; ascertained cash deficiencies of collectors appointed in that period, $1,626,302 25, or a shade above 2 per cent. of the amount collected. In the period from March 1, 1869, to February 28, 1875, covering the beginning of the present administration to the close of the last month, the collections are $634,86,227; ascertained cash deficiencies of collectors appointed in this period, $592,751 67, or about 9-100 of four per cent. of the amount collected.

As the balances of the last period mentioned are not comparatively recent occurrences they are now in process of collection, it is believed that a large proportion of them will ultimately be recovered, so that the ultimate actual cash loss will be very much less than herein shown.

D. D. PERRY, Commissioner.

Hon. J. S. Morrill, United States Senate.

These letters and figures overthrow mountains of falsehood which ought to bury our calumniators beneath them. The truth is, however, that falsehoods and misrepresentations sometimes occur, and always will, there is more official integrity, revenues are more faithfully collected, and the public service better performed than at any other period.

GOVERNMENT NOT BANKRUPT.

During the last fiscal year of the 30th of June, 1876, the surplus revenue was $29,249,000, which was applied to the reduction of the public debt. In the first quarter we have paid off $579,023,284 of the national debt. On the 30th of June, 1876, the debt will be $2,046,000,000, saw it is, in round numbers, $2,009,925,000. In 1866 the revenue derived from internal revenue taxes was $309,226,853. In 1876 it was $130,000,000, a reduction of nearly two-thirds, or nearly $200,000,000 per annum. This does not look like national bankruptcy and paralysis.

STRIKING CONTRAST.

Contrast this with the imbecile, slovenly and venal administration of James Buchanan. During his four years, in a time of profound peace, he expended in full eight years' ordinary expenditures $75,217,159, which sum was made up by loans and added to the burden with which the Republican party found the Government in 1861. To enable the Government to live from day to day during the last of these four years the six per cent. bonds of the United States were hawked about the markets of Europe and sold at seventy-five per cent. at a discount of seventeen per cent. It was during this administration that our navy was relieved from the charge of idiocy only by being convicted of treason. Floyd, the Secretary of War, consumed the Cabinet, the treasury funds were squandered illegally, and the national arms publicly conveyed to the South, where they were seized by traitors to be used against us. The marvel of human audacity for any one connected with the administration of James Buchanan to ask the confidence of the American people.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Conant, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has compiled from the official books of the department tables showing the net expenses of the Government, excluding pensions and interest, during each year of the rebellion, for every ten years, beginning in 1800, and including the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1875.

According to his table the total expenditures for the fiscal year 1875 were $274,633,351 24. The total expenditures for the year 1860 were $63,025,788 98. After deducting from the expenditures for the year 1861 all those growing out of the war and the rebellion, the net results for the same year were $41,778,049 49 in currency. But the expenditures for 1860 were in gold, and Mr. Conant has deducted twelve and a half per cent. premium on gold for the year 1875, leaving a net expenditure in gold for that year of $74,629,666 09.

The table also shows that the expenses per capita, in the following table of dollars and thousandths, were, in—

1800	$2,038
1810	1,171
1820	1,176
1830	1,276
1840	1,764
1850	1,932
1860	1,781
1870	6,996
1875	5,479

In 1875, estimating the population at 40,000,000, which was the estimate of the Treasury Department, the expenses per capita were $6.86.

But estimating the population in 1875 at 43,000,000, which is probably enough according to the best information I can obtain, the expenses were $6.39, or less than one dollar per month. This would make the expenditures of the Government in 1875, leaving out those growing out of the rebellion, as compared with the expenditures of 1860, thirty-five cents less per capita, and proves conclusively that the Government is more cheaply conducted, outside of the burden entailed by the war, than it was in 1860.

Were you ever a Democrat?

Amidst the clamor we hear on every side against an enormous debt, heavy taxes, the depression of industry and the demoralization of labor, it is well to remember that all these evils are of Democratic origin; that they have been created by Democratic crimes and blunders for which that party should be held responsible. The Democratic party made the rebellion, and the rebellion made the debt, heavy taxes, greenbacks and national banks a necessity; and all of the evils named are constantly sold, that public and private demoralization and a long train of evils are the inevitable consequences of a war forced upon the people in defense of falsehood to hold the Republican party responsible for them.

AUDACITY REQUIRED.

It requires great audacity for the Confederate Democracy to say to us, "You did not suppress your rebellion promptly as you ought to have done. You did not manage the public debt, taxation, and other matters growing out of our treason, as well as you ought to have done, therefore we propose to take the settlement of the consequences of our crimes and blunders into our own hands."

It is possible the rebellion could have been put down at less cost. The rebels say it could, and that we ought to have whipped them at one-half the expense and they are probably right. It was for want of economy and skill in performing the operation.

HAIR OF THE DOG.

It is an old saying that the hair of the dog is good for the bite, and we are now asked to turn of the loyal physicians and call in the rebel doctors to prescribe for the wounds inflicted by the rebellion; and to believe that treason, slavery, repudiation, revolution and ignorance are the very best schools for reform.

WHAT IS CALLED RETRENCHMENT.

They have retrenched expenses by refusing to appropriate the money necessary to carry on the Government efficiently. The public buildings commenced, and necessary to the public service, left without sufficient appropriation to finish them. This means to abandon them and lose what has been expended, or to largely increase the appropriation next year when the election is over. The Government is daily in the debt to the navy yards and naval stations is estimated to be worth $50,000,000, and from its nature requires from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 repairs and to keep it in serviceable condition. The amount necessary for this purpose was estimated by the Navy Department at $1,000,000, but the House refused to appropriate anything, and the Senate, after long controversy, obtained an allowance of only $100,000. This retrenchment results in absolute loss. It is the duty of Congress to make appropriations from year to year to pay the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims. The amount ordered by the Court of Claims, and the House refused to appropriate a dollar. This is retrenchment by repudiation. And refusing to pay his debts is not regarded as economical, but as disgraceful, in almost every case where applicable. In almost every instance where appropriations are reduced it is at the expense of salaries already low enough, fixed by Democratic Congresses before the war, or to the injury of the public service, greatly crippling it, and if not remedied by deficiency bills next winter, in many respects destroying it.

In reviewing the action of the House in regard to appropriations, and what they call retrenchment, no man can resist the impression that it has been taken in total disregard of the public interest. Nothing has been done because it ought to be done, or the public interest demanded it, but as far as we can see in every case for political capital or profit.

To create the impression or retrenchment and economy it repudiated public debts, stinted and crippled the army and navy, left unfinished public works, left navy yards to get out of repair and become useless, withheld the laws and reduced salaries to starving rates. Looking at the House from its legislation we should say that it is as unfriendly to the Government as we know the body of its members to have been a few years ago.

AN ADMINISTRATION OF WHAT THE PARTY MAKES IT.

The administration of any President is not in the main what the party which elected him makes it. If he breaks away from his party, the chances are that he will be broken by it. In a government of parties like ours the President must have his choice of officers. The men to whom he owes his election, who have defended him from assaults, to whom he must look for support in the future, will ordinarily control his action, and he will do nothing offensive to them. The success of Mr. Tilden will mean the success of the Confederate Democracy. He would owe his election largely to the South, and from that section would come the men of stern will and purpose demanding and receiving the recognition of their policy. The late rebels would swarm in the Cabinet, run the departments, command the army and navy, represent the Government at foreign courts, and for ten thousand ways to punish the loyal men of the nation for their humiliation and defeat.

To understand what a Democratic administration would be, examine the position and controlling elements of that party. The man who expects that hungry cormorants, long deferred expectants, gangrened instigators of rebellion, the Northern sympathizers who trod the narrow isthmus between open treason and resistance to the Government flirting for its life, the slave-drivers who have lost their occupation, and that innumerable caravan of dead-beats and adventurers who compose so largely the active list of the Democratic party will become the reformers of the land, must be indeed the most hopeless of idiots.

HOW THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IS MADE UP.

With a majority of nearly two-thirds in the House they have wholly failed for eight months to produce any plan, scheme of relief or policy upon the subject of currency, banking tariff, or any other economic question. While abusing everything that exists they produce nothing, can suggest nothing. They have displayed imbecility, incapacity and stupidity of thought and conception before unknown in the history of parties. They have shown no strong predilections for the detective business but have sought to elevate its character or remove the suspicion that naturally attaches to it. They have not sought to build themselves up, they seek to pull others down.

The composition of the present House of Representatives at Washington illustrates the strength and organization of the Democratic party. The Southern members constitute the body and brains of the party, shape its action and control whatever policy it has. They are the head and body of the animal, and the Northern Democracy constitute the tail and its appendages. This organization of parties teaches us that the body wags the tail and not the tail the body, and we have seen this winter that the Northern Democracy are as subservient to the South as they were at any time before the war. The interests and passions of the South are, in future, as in the long and bloody past, control the action of the Democratic party. Among the Democratic members of the House there are sixty-four persons who were officers and soldiers in the Confederate army. They are sours and desperately in earnest, and with whom the Northern Democracy are as children who will be as clay in the hands of the potter. If you ask me what will be the Democratic policy in the future, I answer, Whatever the South demands; whatever her interests, hatred and passions dictate.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic platform at St. Louis may be described as an elaborate and extended falsehood, divided into sections. We may safely defy the most ingenious to find in it one honest and truthful statement. In the first section we have this declaration:

"For the Democracy of the whole country we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, the rights of the States and the settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and we here record our belief that last confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government."

When we think of that nearly one-half of the authors of this declaration had been engaged in armed rebellion to destroy the Union, in which "perpetuity" nobody out of the other half, we know what they mean by reaffirming their "faith in the permanency of the Federal Union," and when for more than four years nearly the one-half, with the sympathy of the other half, had been waging a bloody war for the overthrow of the Constitution we know what they mean by "devotion to the Constitution." That they have yet the same hatred of the Union and Constitution that they had in 1861 no one will now as they have ever done, we can all country believe. Every Democratic National Convention in view of the personal history of the great masses of its members, are but hideous mockeries. Only three years ago the Democratic party, a little further on we come to the following extraordinary declaration:

"Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people that Union which alone can secure them from the danger of a secession of States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralization, after inflicting upon ten years of industry of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honey-combed the effect of the Federal Government itself and the people with incapacity, waste and fraud, infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of half our industrious people in the paralysis of hard times."

When you consider that many of the men making this declaration are the identical persons who eleven years before had sought to destroy the Union by a secession of States, and who brought upon the country the horrors and sacrifices of a civil war, you will be able to comprehend the audacity and insolence of its falsehood.

The authors of the war, the creators of the national debt, the makers of disturbance and revolution in the South, are the only party responsible for every evil and misfortune that has followed the war, and which they have forced upon their own crimes upon the Republican party.

LAND GRANTS.

Again, the platform says:

"Reform is necessary to put a stop to the prodigate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers, which has grown of late to proportions scandalous in amount and offensive in character, by which the people have been robbed of the most valuable portion of their inheritance, and the corrupting influences of the system have been felt in the halls of legislation, sometimes even in the Executive office itself."

With a majority of nearly two-thirds in the House they have wholly failed for eight months to produce any plan, scheme of relief or policy upon the subject of currency, banking tariff, or any other economic question. While abusing everything that exists they produce nothing, can suggest nothing. They have displayed imbecility, incapacity and stupidity of thought and conception before unknown in the history of parties. They have shown no strong predilections for the detective business but have sought to elevate its character or remove the suspicion that naturally attaches to it. They have not sought to build themselves up, they seek to pull others down.

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The Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

ELSEWHERE we print the speech of Senator MORTON, delivered at Indianapolis last night. It is a masterly and exhaustive discussion of the great political issues of the day, and should be carefully read and studied by every voter in the country. Republican committees, especially, should spare no pains to give it the widest circulation possible. We shall print a large supplementary edition containing the speech, which can be had at the rate of ten dollars per thousand, larger quantities at correspondingly reduced rates. Address

THE COMMERCIAL.

A SENSIBLE countryman, Judge COUNTRYMAN, of Otsego county, a leading Democrat of Central New York, is out for HAYES and WHEELER.

TILDEN has a habit of keeping his eyes bent in different directions. The eye with which he sees is bent on the Presidency, and his blind eye on reform.

THE Ohio Republican campaign will be formally opened to-day, and the ball will be kept rolling without intermission until the November election. Our friends out there should push things.

TILDEN is reported as being greatly elated over the result of the late election in Alabama. "Alabama" is an Indian word, signifying, "Here we rest." If TILDEN does not now perceive its significance, he will in November.

FOUR of the candidates upon the Democratic State ticket of Indiana have already been compelled to step down and out, and now the Indianapolis *Journal* has information that warrants it in saying that another candidate will soon be required to withdraw. "Reform is necessary."

FOLLETT has withdrawn as a candidate for Congress in the Newark (O.) district. SOUTHARD is the regular Democratic nominee, but FOLLETT bolted and kept a stiff upper lip for a while. He has finally yielded for want of pluck. His spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak.

IT IS a singular fact that all of the charges which affect the personal integrity of TILDEN were originally made by Democrats. They are not of Republican origin. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the New York *Express* and Mr. EDGERTON, of Indiana, furnish both the charges and the proof of every one of them.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Fort Sully to the Chicago *Times* states that Indians from the hostile camp have arrived there with a report that TERRY'S command had encountered the savages, and that the latter had been flanked by General GIBBONS and badly beaten. The Indians acknowledge one hundred wounded, and say that SITTING BULL was shot through both thighs. Doubtful.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Times* says HENDRICKS is everywhere accompanied on his travels by "a business inseparable named HENDERSON." This is probably the relative of that name to whom those army mule swindling proteges of HENDRICKS assigned the fraudulent claim against the Government which he championed with such remarkable persistence while a Senator of the United States.

THE New York first class hotels are beginning to try the experiment of reduced fares. The New York Hotel leads off, and the Sturtevant follows, announcing that it will entertain guests in one hundred upper rooms at $3 per day, and in one hundred other rooms at $3 50. Rooms will also be leased without board at $1 per day and upwards. If the New York hotels succeed in this, those of the other cities will follow, unless the high rents they are now paying will prevent it.

HENDRICKS has made a long, vague and rambling "explanation" concerning his alleged connection, while United States Senator, with the swindling HALL HENDERSON mule claim. He admits most of the points made against him, but denies that he acted as a paid attorney. He does not refer to HALL'S trial and conviction for fraud in the contract, however, and he is as silent as the grave with regard to the pardon which he obtained for HALL, and his subsequent procurement of a responsible position for the swindler in the New York Custom House under JOHNSON'S administration. HENDRICKS makes an exceedingly lame defense. He doesn't like the mule as an element in politics.

REV. DR. HAMLIN, President of Roberts College at Constantinople, who has just arrived in this country on a brief visit home, and who is thoroughly conversant with the Turkish-Servian struggle in the country, the people and the issues involved, believes the whole movement a piece of Russian diplomacy, instigated by General IGNATIEFF, and destined to meet with the failure that has attended the other great moves of this wily politician. While fully comprehending the evils of the Turkish Government, Dr. HAMLIN is firmly of the opinion that to permit Russia to gain Constantinople and undisputed control of Turkey, at the present time, would be a calamity to civilization. For our part we believe that both Austria and Turkey, as at present constituted, must ultimately disappear from the European system. But this cannot happen without convulsions in comparison with which the present are of but trifling account.

THE Democrats chuckled for a while over the withdrawal of ORTH, the Republican candidate for Governor of Indian, but are extremely quiet over the probability of having to withdraw their own nominee for Governor in Missouri, who has disgraced them by his lechery. We quote the following from the St. Louis correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

> Revelations made in regard to Phelps, the Democratic candidate for Governor in this State, promise to very materially affect the outlook of the campaign. The statements made public day before yesterday concerning his acts on board the steamer Andy Johnson, terminating in a lecherous assault upon a young lady, excited at once widespread comment and in some Democratic circles the advisability of allowing him to remain on the ticket was formally discussed. The charges, as they now stand, are specific ones, and Mr. Phelps has no alternative but to disprove them, or go into the canvass a disgraced man, expecting the fact to make no difference with Democratic voters. It appears that Phelps was not only guilty of the indecent assault reported to, but that he was on the same occasion engaged in playing cards with a group not of the class we would be Governors are usually seen with, and, also, that he was drinking. Indeed, some Democrats excuse him on the ground of his probable intoxication. The story, when first circulated, obtained little credence, many supposing the assault on the young lady to have been made by another of the party, but the inability of Phelps to get any one to bear his burden for him is now made evident. The officers of the boat have been instructed to give no information at all on the subject, and every endeavor will be made to suppress the story, but success in this direction is now impossible. Either Phelps must do what is seemingly impossible, that is, prove himself guiltless in the matter, resign his nomination, or be beaten for Governor. Republicans naturally have their disgust at his conduct tempered with satisfaction over the situation.
>
> Personally, Phelps is a tall, gaunt, raw-boned individual, past the prime of life, but still vigorous, and with an oleaginous look about him, which in itself would by no means give the lie to present statements. The wonder is only that he should risk so much to gain so little.

THE scene in the House on Thursday when Mr. LORD offered his resolution in favor of a strict execution of the laws in favor of the raided and rabbled negroes of the South was instructive as well as amusing in the highest degree.

Mr. LORD is a Democrat from the State of New York, but he represents the Utica district, which is decidedly Republican on a full party vote. He is the law partner, we believe, of Senator CONKLING.

That such a resolution should be offered by a respectable and unbrutified Democrat astonished and confounded the other Democrats of the House. The whole bevy of startled hares flew over the House, alarmed and indignant, but unable to do any thing. They did not dare to vote against the resolution, but they did not want it to pass; so they hemmed in the usual way, while COX and LAMAR, HEWITT and SINGLETON, Dogberry COCHRAN and the lately extinguished PROCTOR KNOTT labored singly and together with Mr. LORD to get him to withdraw such an undemocratic resolution. They begged and implored him, for TILDEN'S sake and for the sake of the South, not to put them in hock in this terrible way, and to save them from putting themselves falsely upon the record. But in vain. LORD swept the pleading cowards out of the way, and CLYMER and COX, Dogberry COCHRAN and the slinking cur KNOTT all had to go back upon themselves and face the horrid music by voting for the resolution.

We submit to the President that the House having, by an almost unanimous Democratic vote, declared that the negroes of the South are justly entitled to the protection of the Government, he is thereby fully justified in employing the entire force of the Government, military and civil, to secure a free ballot to every voter in every Southern State. The resolution, as adopted by a vote of 174 to two, in the House, is as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the right of suffrage, prescribed by the Constitutions of the several States, is subject to the Fifteenth amendment, and that the exercise of said right should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and that it is asserted that the exercise of said right is in some States, notwithstanding the efforts of good citizens, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, and that the object of the Fifteenth amendment is defeated, and that all citizens, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the rights conferred by said amendment, and declaring that all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise to prevent a free exercises of the right of suffrage should meet with certain, condign and effectual punishment, and that in any case which has heretofore occurred, or may hereafter occur, in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one class or race on another, prompt punishment of the criminal or criminals is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by a fine and imprisonment, or one demanding the punishment of death.

DOUBLE-MINDEDNESS.

"A double-minded man," says the Apostle JAMES, "is unstable in all his ways;" and a double-minded party is but an aggregation of double-minded men. The most potent demonstration of this political instability is afforded by the letter of acceptance of Mr. TILDEN, which is so framed as to be interpreted in one section to mean exactly the reverse of the meaning given to it in another section. It was evidently made up with the purpose to deceive, and its author is as unworthy of confidence as a double-minded man is deserving of the apostolic denunciation.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, a Democratic oracle, says of this letter of acceptance that while its "style is somewhat cumbrous, it is not in the least ambiguous." This is a new discovery and worthy of a patent. The New York *Staats Zeitung*, a hard money paper, for instance, says of it:

> The inflationists will find little consolation in his opinions on the finance question.
>
> The inflationists, however, find a great deal of consolation in it, for the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading inflation paper of the West, says:
>
> Had any Western Democrat been nominated it is doubtful if he would have put into his letter of acceptance such pronounced professions in favor of the Western belief concerning the currency. * * *
>
> If there are any who are dissatisfied with the letter it must be the bullionists of the East.
>
> But the bullionists of the East are *not* dissatisfied with it. They praise it loudly as just the thing they wanted, and the inflationists of the *Enquirer* stripe sing hosannahs to it as the very embodiment of *their* ideas.

Here, then, are two classes of thinkers, as wide apart as the poles on the currency question, and both accept the letter as expressive specially of their diverse views. Clearly the author of such a letter must either be wilfully cheating his supporters, or each of these rival factions are cheating themselves. Perhaps it would be safest to conclude that candidates and supporters are a set of cheats all round.

It cannot be otherwise than that a candidate who, manages to satisfy the men of both factions in the currency question is dishonest, insincere and double faced. A man cannot honestly be on both sides of the same question, and a sincere man would not attempt it. We venture to say that any Republican who should attempt such a trick would be exposed and abandoned at once by his party. It is only in the Democratic party that a man can dare such an impudent trick, and none but a Democrat could be brought to support a candidate who says one thing and means another. Mr. Orator PUFF, who has two tones to his voice, is at home in his oratory only among a people who willingly give themselves up to be deceived.

But, while TILDEN allows himself to talk in a dubious way, so as to be understood differently in different sections, Mr. Oily-Gammon HOPKINS and Mr. Dogberry COCHRAN deliberately take their stand upon a double-ender platform, which does not speak dubiously but openly proclaims protection at one end and free trade at the other. Each candidate pats protection on the head with one hand and upholds free trade with the other. They both indorse the free trade candidates and the free trade platform adopted at St. Louis, and while cordially approving of the resolution in that platform which denounces protection and the present tariff, they also approve of protection for American industry. Are these men double-minded, or are they wilful deceivers? In either case they are the dirt subjects of popular indignation. They have paid their money and they can take their choice.

PERSONAL.

Ex Colonel Valentine left England for the Continent by the New Haven route on the evening of July 27. He has accepted a commission in the Turkish army.

It is proposed to erect a statute of Secretary Seward on Lafayette Square, Washington, opposite the house where he was assassinated some years ago.

A new relic of Washington! A lady in Newburg, N. Y., has in her possession a piece of the tablecloth the Father of his Country ate on at Morristown.

Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Bassett celebrated their golden wedding recently at Clover Lea, Hanover county, Va. Mr. Bassett is a grandnephew of Martha Washington, and Mrs. Bassett a grandniece of General Washington.

"When a woman will, she will," etc. An old lady in California refused to allow a railroad corporation to lay rails through her property. The track layers took advantage of Sunday—a day on which she could not appeal to the courts—and put down the rails. She was outwitted, but not defeated. When the locomotive came along over the branch line she took up a position on the track and would not stir. The locomotive backed and left her at her post.

A school for the blind has just been founded in London by an enthusiastic and indefatigable American named Campbell, who formerly lived near Indianapolis, Indiana. A few years ago he went to London, taking with him some of his pupils who had become proficient in teaching the blind. Beginning on a humble scale, he soon enlisted the sympathy of influential and wealthy noblemen. Before he went to London the theory of all schools for the instruction of the blind was that the pupils were debarred by the nature of their misfortunes from engaging in active pursuits. The result of the interest awakened by Mr. Campbell's efforts is that his noble friends have built for him, at an expense of $85,000, a new and commodious school house, which is now in operation, training blind youths to become musicians and artisans of various kinds.

A good deal of New York city is owned by foreign princes and potentates. When the Duke of Nassau, one of the dispossessed German princes of 1866, was in this country, in 1868, he purchased tenements in Allen street that to-day are nominally owned by German noblemen, and that yield him twelve per cent. on the capital invested. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, Frederick Francis II., is the owner of Lenox House in Fifth avenue. Queen Victoria owns considerable real estate in Broadway, which stands in the name of an Englishman. The King of Sweden owns $500,000 worth of real estate in New York; and the Grand Duke Alexis owns a hotel in Broadway. King Bomba bought six houses in Greenwich street in 1852, and they are held by Italians for his son, Francis II.

THE *Galaxy* for September will contain a biographical sketch of General Custer, written by Captain Frederick Whittaker of the cavalry service; also a continuation of General Custer's "War Memoirs." The publishers of the *Galaxy* received copy from General Custer just before his death, and his "War Memoirs" will be continued in several numbers of the *Galaxy*. Ex-Secretary Wells will also contribute articles in the next two numbers of the *Galaxy* on "The Nomination and Election of Abraham Lincoln." Also articles by Richard Grant White, Albert Rhodes and J. H. Siddons, together with several interesting short stories and poems.

A writer in the *American Journal of Science and Art* explains his views upon Dinitroparadibrombenzols and their derivatives, on Menonitroparadibrombenzols, on Alphadinitroparadibrombenzol, and on Natryumphydrate solution's action on the Alphadinitroparadibrombenzol, producing as it does a Nitrobrompheneol. This is about as lucid as Tilden's letter.

If the prospect of war in Europe comes to fruition, our farmers will have reason to remember the centennial year with gratitude.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

To Congress: "You git!"

St. Louis has a constable named Musick; and offenders don't like to face him.

A movement has been started for a narrow-gauge railroad from Boston to Providence.

The Indiana Democratic press object to General Harrison because he doesn't drink whisky.

Dirty water. The ladies at Saratoga eagerly dabble in the pools sold on the horse races.

"The Devil's Drill" is the unique heading under which the Chicago *Times* prints its criminal news.

Professor Huxley has gone to New Haven to inspect Professor Marsh's collection of Black Hills fossil remains.

Ericsson is experimenting with the object of obtaining mechanical power from the direct action of the sun's rays.

San Francisco is afflicted with the smallpox, over four hundred cases being reported in that city on the 1st instant.

The editor of an Ohio paper has seen a stock of corn "fifteen feet nine inches in height, with three *years* of corn on it."

Thousands of ascetic and æsthetic Bostonians are flocking to see a picture called "The Revels of Anthony and Cleopatra."

There is nothing new under the sun, said Solomon. In his time silver was so plentiful that it was considered of little value.

The grain export trade is growing quite active again, and the transactions include large transfers of corn on English account.

There is scarcely an institution in New York dependent upon voluntary contribution which is not now in trouble concerning its future.

There is to be a great exhibition of fruits at the Centennial, commencing on the 10th of September, and continuing until the close of the exposition.

It has been ascertained that the popular [illegible] exhibit with the [illegible] of the Pequonnock [illegible] pedestrians, the Chinese and the Mohammedans, are [illegible] to be published.

Owing to the concentration of mechanical interests at the Centennial, the exhibition of the Newark Industrial Institute will be omitted this year.

A Michigan wild cat, accompanied by six well-grown kittens, recently besieged a dwelling, and imprisoned the entire family for a period of several hours.

Returned Indians at Standing Rock Agency have plenty of money. Some have watches. The Seventh Cavalry was paid off previous to the Custer massacre.

The Keeley motor has succeeded at last—in getting up a lawsuit. A case involving two hundred shares of stock in the concern is being tried at Philadelphia.

Suggestive. An exchange despairingly alludes to the condition of the thermometer, and then immediately follows with an article headed "The Dam Business."

In the absence of any other excitement, pools might be sold on the Servian war; the result is about as certain as the stability of stocks or the exit of Vanderbilt.

The grain exports of Philadelphia in 1874–5 were $7,457,000, in 1875–6, $13,583,000: total exports for the year ending June 30, $40,254,000, an increase of $11,666,000, thirty-three per cent.

Chicago contains, according to an official report just made, 121,435 buildings, divided as follows: Brick, 11,079; frame, 108,443; brick and frame, 989; stone and brick, 454; stone and iron, 490.

Distinguished visitors. A gorilla from Central Africa, a galeopithecus from the Philippine Islands and a kaola from Australia have just taken rooms at the Centennial Zoological Gardens.

The total coinage at the mint in San Francisco for the month of July was $4,604,000, claimed to be the largest coinage ever executed in any one month. The total number of pieces was 1,548,000.

The display of sheep at the International Live Stock Show will be the most extensive, thorough and attractive ever made at any world's fair. Canada and England are to send the flowers of their flocks.

A New York man has invented a machine for beating the devices of street car conductors. A turnstile at the door of the car registers every passenger who enters, and there is no room to ride outside.

Tomato vines are the abhorrence of many sorts of insects; and it is found that an infusion from the leaves of the plant, sprinkled upon roses and other flowers, drives away all the insects that infest them. Try it.

The Bunyan chapel in John Bunyan's old town of Bedford, England, has just been decorated by the Duke of Bedford with two massive bronze doors, whose panels illustrated in bass relief ten scenes from the Pilgrim's Progress.

The Atlantic steamers now load with such bulky commodities as grain and provision, which it was predicted they could never carry with profit, and are monopolizing the transportation of almost every article but is carried over the great lines of marine communication.

The bill allowing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to substitute the new iron steamships, built on the Delaware, for the wooden ones used in carrying the mails between San Francisco, Japan and China has become a law. It will save the company $60,000 a month.

The latest hot weather story comes from Maine. An Augusta journal says: "The sun was so hot on Sunday last that apples on one of the trees in Rev. W. A. Drew's garden were actually baked on the side exposed to its intense rays. The mercury indicated heat of 138 degrees."

The two main industries of the Pacific coast States and Territories are in a flourishing condition. These are agriculture and mining. The present successful harvest year is not confined to California, but from Oregon, Colorado, Montana and Utah there is like cheering intelligence.

It is stated that the Indians who a year ago were sentenced to confinement in Florida for murders committed on the plains have since been entrusted with guard and sentry duty at the fort where they are kept, and have proved themselves most trustworthy and susceptible of drill and discipline.

The business depression at Boston is driving many professional men into manual labor. Mayor Cobb recently had eight hundred applicants for two vacancies on the police force, and one of the men appointed is a recent Harvard College and medical school graduate, and a practicing physician, whose wife and babe were suffering for food.

The Pretenders—Preaching and Practicing.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The late political sermons by the Pretenders, Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, certainly must appear to the intelligent wing of the Democratic party as most consummate burlesques. But they are not intended for that wing, which covers a very small portion of the voters in that party. They are evid ently intended for the other very large wing, the ignorant voters. These harangues will do the blessed work of driving the loyal and intelligent voters of the party into the Republican ranks. The political creed as set forth in these ingeniously written documents are plagiarisms from the Cincinnati Republican platform and Hayes and Wheeler's letters of acceptance, with the difference in the dress. They are clad in the habiliments of Democratic "gush" and lies. What intelligent American citizen can be made to believe that the nine millions of losses and debts caused by the late Democratic rebellion, even when glossed over by the false logic of the Democratic reformer, are to be attributed to the Republican administration since the war? Go on, Sammy; a few more sermons like this would be very acceptable Republican electioneering documents. But why don't you practice what you preach? All of the practicing the Democratic party has done since the first attempt to disunion the Union in 1832 by the Nullification act up through Jackson's administration, when they inaugurated the infamous civil service policy, "to the victors belong the spoils," to the terrible rebellion of 1861, which was fostered and encouraged by Buchanan and his Cabinet, has been diametrically opposed to the doctrines they now embody in their platform. And have they changed during the last eight years, or at any time since they were defeated in their attempt to destroy the Union, which they now would fain have the "dear people" believe they love so much? When were they converted? We are not aware of any Democratic day of Pentecost. Every measure of reconstruction in Congress up to the passage of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments were opposed by them. Not a single Democrat voted for these amendments. Can they now be trusted to keep them in force? The vote upon the Fourteenth amendment, which passed the House in joint resolution, June 8, 1866, by a vote of 138 yeas to 36 nays, had not a Democratic vote in its favor, and in the joint resolution proposing the Fifteenth amendment, January 30, 1869, which passed by a vote of 150 yeas to 42 nays, not a Democrat voted in its favor. Have they reformed since 1869? Did they censure the Ku-Klux outrages? Do they believe there is any truth in the Mississippi election murders and frauds? Did their head lights and pretenders have a word of condemnation in their letters for their friends Butler *et al.*, who have been pronounced guilty of cruel, cold blooded murders at Hamburg, South Carolina? No! No!! No!!! Can they make the loyal people of the Union believe there is any sincerity now in their cries for reform upon the Republican platform? A thousand times *No*.

PUBLIUS.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give *valuable suggestions as to the size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz, Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

CARPETS.

Carpets!

FULL STOCK.

Reduced Prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

CENTENNIAL. 1876. SPRING.

There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

McFarland, Collins AND Co

1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house in the trade, and

2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.

3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding there-by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PRICES AND THE BEST GOODS, AT NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also, Agents for BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.

NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of GEORGE L. REPPERT and HENRY W. WILLIAMS, JR., Bankrupts, No. 2798 in Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Creditors of said George L. Reppert and Henry W. Williams, Jr., Bankrupts, will be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said George L. Reppert and Henry W. Williams, Jr., in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of Court directing said meeting, I will also at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAML. HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of ALBERT WEFING, Bankrupt, No. 2758 in Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of said Albert Wefing, Bankrupt, No. 2758, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Albert Wefing, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of the Court directing said meeting, I will also at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

SAML. HARPER,
Register in Bankruptcy.

For the Centennial

AND

Summer Excursionists!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

Fine Russia and Grain Leather

Traveling Satchels,

LUNCH BASKETS,

FINE IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HAIR BRUSHES,

RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Wholesale and Retail.

C. Yeager & Co.,

110 MARKET STREET.

MWS

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

AFTER AN ATTACK OF PARALYSIS persons are liable to many ordinary diseases which did not affect them before. Your doctor will tell you that you must keep your bowels regular. This can be best done by using

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

It cleanses without weakening, thus enabling the sick man to regain his strength. Ask your physician, and he will recommend its use.

TTHS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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AND

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Send for circular.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

TTHS

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 29th of July, 1876. Published by order of Board of Trustees, in accordance with section 8 of Charter:

Cash on hand		$ 121,009 91
Expenses and Office Furniture		6,970 99
Bonds, Mortgages and other valid Securities		867,622 33
Banking House		30,000 00
Real Estate		63,497 32
		$1,092,100 55
Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00	
Contingent Account	55,000 00	
Premium and Interest	30,427 86	
Deposit Account	695,170 57	
Dividends Unpaid	11,450 00	
	$1,092,100 55	

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } S. S.
County of Allegheny, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally came S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Treasurer, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the above statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st July, A. D. 1876.

WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT

International Exhibition,

Visitors

are cordially invited to call on the famous House of

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,

S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

and select some of their UNIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN

CHOCOLATE,

BON-BONS

AND CONFECTIONS,

FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.

Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds,

American Department.

CHOCOLATE Moulded. SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made in

SILVERWARE.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.

MWS

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,

at Exposition Grounds, and

1202 CHESTNUT STREET.

STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,

(Late John Thornley's,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,

503 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER

Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT ED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Six 19x24 and 11x14. Address

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140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

DRY GOODS.

1876. Established 23 Years

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

WM. SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 & 169 Federal St.,

BLACK SILKS.

The best value in Black and Colored Dress Silks. At 75 and 87½c, good Gros Grain Black Silks. At $1, fine Gros Grain Black Silks. At $1 12½, $1 20 and $1 25, extra fine Black Silks. At $1 37½ and $1 50, superior quality of Black Silks. At $1 75 and $2 50, extra value in Black Silks.

COLORED SILKS.

At $1, fine quality of Colored Silks. At $1 12½ and $1 25, choice line of fine Colored Dress Silks. At $1 75, Colored Dress Silks, sold recently at $2 25.

STRIPED SILKS.

Special inducements offered in a choice variety of Fancy Check and Striped Silks and Cloth Shades in Brocade Silks. At 25c., Jap Silks, worth 50c. At 37½ and 50c. Jap silks, sold from 62½ and 75c. Our stock of Silks being very complete in all grades, colors and qualities, our patrons will find the same good value offered, despite the advance in prices in Eastern markets.

BLACK GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our Black Goods Department, which will be found unusually complete and superior good value at all prices in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

CASHMERES, &C.

Wool, all-Wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres. Just opened, choice new shades in Colored Cashmeres at very low prices. A complete and attractive assortment of seasonable Dress Goods, all the way from 8c per yard to $1 50.

THE LOWEST PRICES!!!

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

G. SCHLEITER,

89

Market Street.

Notions, Small Wares, Embroidery, Gloves, Millinery and Staple Goods daily. Ladies' Nett and Silk Fans. Belts, Belting, Mosquito and Cuffs, Panniers, Corsets, large line Gents' White Cott

WHOLESALE ONLY.

NEW GOODS.

LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated

Black Cachemere Silks,

Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.

Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.

BLACK CACHEMERES

We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00. We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy

Dress Goods.

PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED

Hernanis AND Grenadines.

We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.

Domestic Goods,

Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery, Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of

KID GLOVES,

VERY CHEAP.

G. Schleiter,

89

Market Street.

WSTTHS

MOSQUITO BARS

FLY BARS.

NETTING!

BY PIECE OR YARD.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

E. EDMUNDSON AND SONS,

UPHOLSTERERS,

139 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

59 FOURTH AVENUE,

ASSETS $ 40,443,395.88.

SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48

DI

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 11, 1876.

The local money market was about as quiet and eventless as usual to-day, the principal features being the ease and quiet which has held sway so long. Rates of discount continue easy but there is a feeling that a better demand for money may set in next month, and consequently paper at low rates is not so readily taken as two weeks ago. The general aspect of business affairs is somewhat more encouraging though trade is by no means active as yet.

The decline in gold during the last few days (from which a reaction was experienced to-day, carrying the price up to 112) was attributable to a number of causes which are summed up by a New York financial writer as follows: —The decline in gold is attributed (1) to the prospect of an early adjournment of Congress; (2) to the Treasury sale of bonds on Alabama claim account on Saturday, which sale will take over $2,000,000 gold out of the market in small amounts—all of which will be returned in a lump; (3) to the favorable foreign advices; and (4) to the fact that many speculators who bought gold on the calculation that the vote of the House to repeal the Resumption act would depress bonds in London, have, acknowledging their miscalculation, been selling."

—Apropos of the position of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York *Post* sums up the situation in railway circles by saying that the railroad war may not be settled before the pressure of the heavy business of the autumn comes, but the opinion that there will be a settlement, and an advance in rates in the early future, is held by those who are well qualified to form a correct opinion; and who also believe that when the settlement comes the position taken by the Vanderbilts, to wit, that the shortest line may fix the rates and that they will abide by them, will be recognized and respected. The *Post* says:

On good authority we hear that the tonnage of the New York Central and Hudson since the low rates have been in force is between Buffalo and Albany double what it was at the corresponding time last year, and that by new tracks and every facility for doing the work at the least cost, it will be seen that this company is in a position to prolong the fight. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that the managers of all the trunk lines are willing if not anxious to terminate a rivalry which at least reduces the profits of the best companies and entails ruinous losses on the others. It is possible that feeling will be indefinitely be settled to dominate during the fall trade, but that it will and that as the autumn approaches a settlement which will be fair to the public as well as to stockholders will be arrived at.

—The New York rates for foreign exchange yesterday were as follows:

	60 days.	3 days.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London	4 87½@4 88	4 89¼@4 90
Good bankers' do	4 85¾@4 87¼	4 88¼@4 89¼
Good commercial	4 85¼@4 85	4 87¼@4 88
Documentary com'l	4 84¼@4 84½	4 86¼@4 86
Paris (francs)	5 19¾@5 18¾	5 17½@5 14¾
Antwerp (francs)	5 19¾@5 18¾	5 17½@5 14¾
Swiss (francs)	5 19¾@5 18¾	5 17½@5 14¾
Amst'm (guilders)	40¼@40⅜	40¾@40⅝
Hamb'g (rei bmarks)	94½@94¾	95¼@95⅜
Frankf't (reichmark)	94½@94¾	95¼@95⅜
Bremen (reichmark)	94½@94¾	95¼@95⅜
Berlin (reichmarks)	94½@94¾	95¼@95⅜

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 11, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120¼	120⅛	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
5-20's, 1865	110½	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5-20's, 1865, reg'tered	121	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1867	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
5-20's, 1868	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1868, registered	121	121	121	121	121	121
5-20's, 1870	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
10-40's	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
10-40's, coupons	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Currency 6's	126	126	126	126	126	126
New 4 per cents	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Western Union Tel	70¾	71	71	71	71	71
Quicksilver	11	11	11	11	11	11
Pacific Mail	24¼	24	24	24	24	24¼
Panama						
Adams Express	112⅝			112⅝		
Wells-Fargo Express	84					
American Express	50					
United States Ex	68			68		
New York Central	106	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
Erie	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Michigan Central	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Michigan Southern	54	54	53¾	54	54	54
Illinois Central	91	91				
Cleveland & Pitts	93			94		
Chicago & Northwest	38½					
Do. preferred	65¾	65¾		65¾		65¾
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	106	106¾	106¾	106¾
St. Paul common	36¼			36¼		36¼
Do. preferred	69¾	69¾		69¾	69¾	69¾
Wabash, common	12¾	13		13		13
Do. preferred				24½		24½
Harlem	137			137		137
Hannibal & St. Jo	10¾			10¾		10¾
Atlantic & Pacific pfd	23			23		23
Iron Mountain	13⅜					
Terre Haute	3¾	3¾		3¾		3¾
South Carolinas, Ap	32					
Missouri 6's	107			107		

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	49½	49¾	44½
Reading			
United Cos. of N. J		134¾	
Phila., Titusville & Buf	9¾	9⅞	
Lehigh Valley			56¼
Allegheny Valley	20½		
Central Transportation	45	50	
Empire Transportation		50	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112.

MORNING.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Money easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts to-day $502,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $114,000. Clearings $31,000,000. Sterling heavy; sixty days 487; sight 490. Government business.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 111⅞@112. Borrowing rates flat at 1-64 per cent. per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. Railroad bonds firm. State securities nominal, except Tennessees which are better. Stocks dull and featureless, except Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which are strong. Transfers regular and to 9:30, seller sixty days. Transactions only 45,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Union. 2,400 Rock Island, 3,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Michigan Central and 7,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	71	Rock Island	105¾
Quicksilver	11	St. Paul	36¾
Do. preferred	24¼	Do. preferred	69¾
Pacific Mail	24¼	Toledo & Wabash	12
Maripo sa	8	Do. preferred	24½
Do. preferred	8	Ft. Wayne	102¼
Adams Express	112	Terre Haute	6
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Do. preferred	13
American Ex	50¾	Chicago & Alton	101¾
U. S. Express	68¾	Do. preferred	135
New York Central	105¾	Ohio & Mississippi	13
Erie	13⅞	Delaware & Lack	91¾
Do. preferred	30¾	Western Union	70¾
Harlem	137	Missouri Pacific	97
Michigan Central	42¾	Atlantic & Pac. pref	23
Panama	126	Illinois Central	91
Lake Shore	53¾	Burlington & Quincy	118¾
Illinois Central	88½	Union Pacific stock	60
Cleveland & Pitts	92	Central Pac. bonds	98¾
North-western	38¾	Central Pacific	82¾
Do. preferred	62¾	Do. land grants	104¾
C., C., C. & I	38	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	94¾
N. J. Central	61¾		

*Ex div.

GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	120¾	New 5's	116¾
5-20's, 1865, coup	110¾	5-20's, 1865, new	110¾
5-20's, 1865, new	111¾	10-40's, coupons	113
5-20's, 1867	119⅝	Currency 6's	125½
5-20's, 1868	121		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46¾	Virginia, new	28
Tennessee, new	35¾	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, old	27½		

LONDON, August 11, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £111,000. Consols 96 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106½; 1867, 109; 10-40's, 106; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 12¾; do preferred 29.

PARIS, August 11.—Rentes 106 francs 17½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 11.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 11, 1876.

Commercial affairs in this city in the usual state to-day, a moderate business being reported in some lines while others were decidedly quiet. No important changes are to be noted in quotations as prices are generally steady, with the exception of the weakness in produce at times when the supply of perishable fruit and vegetables exceeds the demand.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	653	Apples, bbls	50
Corn, bus	530	Cheese, lbs	375
Wheat, bus	1,000	Butter, pkgs	45
Rye, bus	568	Bacon, pcs	9,450
Oats, bus	1,253	Hams, pcs	1,350
Potatoes, bus	518	Hay, bales	150

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On invoice of sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of sales, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet and prices are not quotably altered, though the feeling is rather easy in wheat, corn and oats. Wheat is in some request and some new has been offered at steady prices. We quote nominally at $1 18@1 20 ⅌ bushel for prime Indiana red winter old; $1 10@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania old; choice new red white at $1 08@1 10; and amber at $1 12@1 15. Corn is in fair demand and supply both quite limited. We quote shelled at 57@58c for prime yellow Kansas; 56@56c for Ohio do; 54@56c for high mixed; 53@54c for low-mixed. Oat is quiet at 54@55c for old and 52@53c for mixed. Oats are in ample supply, but prices remain about steady. Dealings are largely in new Ohio and Pennsylvania at 39@40c for mixed and 42@43c for white. Old are quoted nominally as follows: Mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 36@37c; white do 39@40c; Western white 38@40c; new Ohio and Pennsylvania white 39@40c. Rye is weak and nominal at 65@70c ⅌ bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—Trade continues moderate, and especially interesting features. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ⅌ barrel; No. 1 amber 25c off ⅌ barrel. The jobbing prices of the trade are steady, as follows: Fancy white wheat flour $8 25@8 50; choice do $7 75@8 00; fancy Wisconsin do $7 25@7 50; white wheat $7 00@7 25; fancy St. Louis $6 25@6 50; choice patents $6 00@6 25; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $6 25 for fancy and $6 00@6 25 for choice; new Ohio and Pennsylvania $5 75@6 00 ⅌ barrel; extra $5 25@5 50; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ⅌ barrel.

HAY—The demand is better for baled hay, but receipts being sufficient in full proportion, prices are no higher. We quote loose at $14 00@15 00 per ton according to quality. The business in baled is chiefly from store on a basis of $13 00@ 14 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track nominally as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $16 00@17 00 per ton; No. 2 $14 00@15 00; upland prairie $11 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and weak. We quote bran at $11 00@12 00 ⅌ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $15 00@ 19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The supply is still in excess of the demand and the market is weak. We quote at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are entirely nominal at 85@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—A slightly better feeling might be reported to-day in consequence of the cooler weather. This did not go far enough, however, to alter the general character of the market, which was on the whole dull and depressed on low grades and about steady on choice and fancy qualities. We quote fancy creamery rolls, packed with ice, at 25@26c. We quote choice solid packed at 17@18c; prime 15@16c.

CHEESE—Are active and steady trade is reported at former prices. Receipts are liberal. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Demand very light and quotations nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches —Halves 12½@13c; peeled 15@16c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 18@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—The market was quiet and depressed. We quote strictly fresh at 11@12c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS—The overstock of perishable fruit was not quite so great to-day but some sales were made at low prices. We quote peaches at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 20c@$1 00 for poor to common. Pears were sold in limited volume at $4 00@ 5 00 per bbl. Grapes ruled at $8 00@10 00 per Ware melons were rather weak at $10 00@15 00 per hundred. Blackberries are out at 90@25c per basket; whortleberries 20@30c.

HONEY—There is a quiet and steady market with domestic ruling at 20@22c ⅌ lb; new California 25c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 55@60c ⅌ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The market continues rather depressed and weak with the demand limited to local consumptive wants. We quote at $1 50 @1 75 ⅌ barrel for prime Early Rose; $1 00@1 25 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 45@50c ⅌ bushel. Sweets are in moderate supply. We quote at $4 00@5 00 ⅌ barrel for red; $5 50@6 00 for yellow; extra Jerseys $6 00@ 7 00.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18 @20c ⅌ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city make.

VEGETABLES—There is a moderate demand and the market is steady. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions $2 00 ⅌ barrel; cabbages $1 75@2 00 ⅌ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 per bushel.

Provisions.

The demand continues good for the leading staples in the provision trade and prices are unchanged. Receipts are liberal.

BACON—The market is easy and lower. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 6½c ⅌ pound; sides ribbed 8½c; clear sides 10c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 13c ⅌ lb for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 12½c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16½c. Beef tongues, 12 dozen, are quoted at $9 00@10 00.

LARD—The market was unchanged. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ⅌ lb; half barrels 13¼c ⅌ lb; in buckets 13¾c ⅌ lb; in 3-lb cadies 15c ⅌ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14½c ⅌ lb; in 10-lb pails 13½c ⅌ lb; in 5-lb palls 15c ⅌ lb; in 5-lb pails 12½c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 at 80c ⅌ gallon; No. 1 at 80c; No. 2 at 65@66c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—There was a easy feeling with light business at $20 50@21 00 ⅌ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, 8½@8¾c ⅌ lb; country do 7¾@8c ⅌ lb.

Groceries.

A moderately active business is reported in the wholesale grocery trade with a fair prospect for its continuance through the season. Prices current are steady and unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	⅌ lb.	*Sugars.*	⅌ lb.
Fancy Rio	23	c Standard A	11⅛@11⅝c
Choice Rio	22	c Standard B	11⅛@11⅝c
Prime Rio	21	c Do. extra C	11⅛@11⅝c
Good Rio	20	c Extra C—yel	10½c
Ordinary Rio	19	c —yellow	10 c
Java, mixed	28	c Extra C and B	11 c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	25	@28 c	Crushed	12 c
20 grades do	24	@25c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk	21	@25c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	32	c	⅌ gall.
Java, in bulk	30	c	Str'y ch. N. O.	45c
Teas.		Prime	60@65c
Young Hyson	25c	@$1 00	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder	35c	@ 90	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Imperial	30c	@ 90	Sugar drips	60@62½c
Japan	30c	@$1 00	Lower grades	25@45c
Oolong	25c	@ 85	*Soaps.*	
Fancy	75	@$1 00	Irish soap, ⅌ box	$4 25
Souchong	28c	@ 75	S. S. Star, ⅌ box	5 75
Rice.		Babbitt's best, ⅌ box	6 75
Choice Carlina	6¼@7	c	Gold do	6 50
Patna	6	@7¼c	Extra white do	5 50
Rangoon	6	c	Family do	3 50
Louisiana	6	c	Do. X. Y. City, ⅌ box	3 00
Starch.		German mottled do	7 c
Pearl	5	@5½c	California, ⅌ box	4 25
Silver gloss	9¼c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7¾@8½c	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in ⅌ papers	5¼c
Cloves	45	c	Bi-carb in ⅌ papers	6¼c
Allspice	17	c	Sal soda	1½c
Cassia	22	c	Saltpeter	11@13 c
Nutmegs	90	@1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18	c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—The market is moderatively active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, h'f-bbls	3 00
No. 2 do	11 00	Lake trout, h'f-bls	4 50
Large No. 3 do	11 00	Cod, Georges	
No. 3 medium	9 00	codfish, ⅌ lb	5½c
Whitefish	5 50	Medium do	5 c
California salmon, ⅌ lb	20c	Boneless codfish	6½c
Labrador herring, spitt, ⅌ bbl	4 00	Halibut do	12½c
Lake do, half bbls	2 15	Scaled herring, do	50 c
		Holland do ⅌ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—layers, new, per box, @2 50@2 75; London layers do $4 00; Valentias, new, ipc ⅌ lb; Sultanas, new, 12½c; Malaga, new, 10@12½c; currants 8@8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Tarragona do $1 80; do Ivica 28c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18c. Brazil nuts 12½c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo ⅌ box, $10 50. Oranges are firmer at $7 50@8 50 ⅌ box; Messina $6 50@7 00.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy except for tomatoes which are quote green peas, 2 ⅌ cans per doz, $1 75; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; pineapples do $1 80; damsons do $1 40; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ⅌ cans per doz, $2 15@2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum.

August 11—There was a little fluctuation in the crude market to-day, but prices closed about as they opened. Refined was steady.

CRUDE—The market opened at the closing prices of late last evening, $2 42¾ bid, and soon showed signs of further declining, gradually receding to $2 40, at which price a decided stand was made. During most of the day it has fluctuated between $2 40 and $2 42½, at one time selling as low as $2 39¾. It is now firmer at $2 41¾ bid. Shipment is quiet with sales at $2 42½ and offered at that figure.

REFINED—The steady tone in refined continues; the former whites were maintained today with little altera ion in any important respect. We quote standard white at 18½c for five hundred and thousand barrels lots at works. New York rules at 17¾c. Philadelphia is quoted at 17½c and Baltimore rules at 17½c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 17½c.

OIL BARRELS—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 55@1 60 for city made; $1 40@1 45 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, August 11.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: The first sales on Change were at $2 39½ bid. At this price but little was done, when there was an advance to $2 40. The market then crawled along to $2 42½, where it was the last bid. The tone was strong and firm at that time being firm. In the evening business was confined to private wires, advancing boldly, and a few lots sold at $2 45. Then speculators became suddenly possessed with a desire to sell, and sold the lot, 10,000 barrels before, had been anxious to buy, sold at $2 44¾ and $2 45¾, and so on down, until just before the close there were sales at $2 40. The final sales were at $2 40¾ and more strength was manifested. Shipment was also firmer, with dealings at prices ranging from $2 60@2 65, the latter being the quotation for river delivery at the close. The total sales and resales were 68,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, August 11, closing 10.—There is no decided change in prices. The feeling is a trifle firmer with light offerings, and there is rather more inquiry. Sales of 5,000 barrels refined at 17¾c and 7,500 barrels do for Philadelphia delivery at 17½c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 10@10½c, and 14c in shipping order; refined 17¾c; cases 21¼@22c; naptha 11c for city. At Baltimore refined 17½c; at Philadelphia 17¾c; crude 10½c.

PARKERSB., August 11.—Market opened weak with sales of old United certificates at $2 40; Union $2 38¾@2 40; shipment $2 42¼@2 42½.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—Market strong and firm at $2 00@2 02¼.

OIL CITY, August 11.—Market firm at $2 41¾ bid for United with no sellers; immediate shipment $2 62½@2 65.

ROUSVILLE, August 11.—Market very firm and held higher at $2 55.

TIDIOUTE, August 11.—Market quiet and firm at $2 55.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—Market firm; standard white 17½c; crude 9½c; cases 20½c; naptha 11c.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Market quiet and firm; refined 17¾c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 11.—Petroleum steady and firm; crude 10¼c; refined 17¾c; cases 21@ 21¼c; naptha 11c for city.

HAVRE, August 11.—Petroleum quiet; crude 93 francs; refined 175 francs.

ANTWERP, August 11.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 19 degrees test, 35c.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—Refined petroleum 12s 6d; spirits do 9½d. Oil cake £7 10s.

ANTWERP, August 12.—Refined petroleum 35½ francs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, August 11, 1876.

Owing to the fact that the run of live stock this week was comparatively light, the bulk of the offerings were worked off in the early part, since there were few sales made to-day. Owing, however, to continued bad advices from the Eastern markets, as well as a dullness in the Western marts, there has been no improvement here worthy of particular note.

There then was a slight advance on the better grades of cattle, but the gain on that hand was lost on sheep, which declined 50@ 75 per cwt. Sharp about held their own with last week. More good sheep could have been disposed of had they been in the pens.

Stock of all descriptions were well sold up and the yards are ready to receive next week's supplies. A heavy run is not anticipated.

The following were the closing rates of the market:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$5 10@5 20
Good, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	4 75@5 00
Medium to fair, 1,050 to 1,400	4 00@4 50
Common, 900 to 1,050 lbs	3 25@3 75
Cherokees and stockers	3 00@3 50
Cows and bulls	2 75@3 00
Veal calves	3 50@5 00

HOGS.

Choice Philadelphias	$5 75@5 90
Corn-fed Yorkers	5 25@5 40
Grassers	5 00@5 20
Roughs	5 10@5 50

SHEEP.

Best, 90 to 100 lbs	$5 00@5 25
Fair, 85 to 90 lbs	4 50@4 75
Common, 70 to 80 lbs	3 50@4 00
Lambs	4 50@4 00
Scalawags per head	75@1 15

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 10.—Beeves—Receipts 1,050 head, making 5,150 head for four days, against 6,600 head for the same time last week. Prices no better than yesterday; most offered to-day were poor to fair. The general opinion was that prices would rule a fraction lower before the close next Monday. Outside figures for extra steers $9 75; very decent native steers as low as $7 50; no Texans or Cherokees offered.

Sheep—Receipts 3,040 head, making 17,320 head for the four days, against 16,350 head for the same time last week. Sales of common dull and 25c lower; little call for poor grades poor to strictly prime sheep $5 50@5 50; common to extra lambs $5 00@5 50.

Swine—Receipts 2,020 head, making 11,040 head for the four days, against 12,180 head for the same time last week. A few State and Ohio hogs sold alive at $6 02½@6 75.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—Hogs active but a shade lower; Yorkers and bacon $6 25@6 30; butchers' $6 25@6 40; Philadelphias $6 40@6 45; stockers $5 50@5 90.

CATTLE—Dull and lower; good to choice native steers $4 50@4 85; medium to fair $4 00@4 25; poor $3 50@3 75; cows and heifers $2 00@3 00; stockers $2 00@3 00; good to choice Texans $2 75@3 00; common to fair $2 00@2 62½.

BUFFALO, August 11.—Cattle—Receipts 1,300 head; total for the week 12,850 head. No market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; 18 cars held for shipment leaves 9 cars unsold.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,400 head; total for the week 14,000 head. Market strong but sales not sufficient for quotations; fresh arrivals through consignments and shipped; out a few cars held over.

Hogs—Receipts 1,800 head; total for the week 13,000 head. Market dull; Yorkers ⅌ 25@6 50; common grassers not wanted at any price; heavy $6 40@6 60.

CINCINNATI, August 11.—Hogs steady and firm; common light $6 00@6 25; fair to good light $6 25@6 65; heavy $6 00@6 85.

CHICAGO—Arrivals and steady trade is reported at former prices. Receipts are liberal. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Demand very light and quotations nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches —Halves 12½@13c; peeled 15@16c; evaporated peaches 20@22c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 18@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—The market was quiet and depressed. We quote strictly fresh at 11@12c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS—The overstock of perishable fruit was not quite so great to-day but some sales were made at low prices. We quote peaches at $1 25@1 50 for choice; 20c@$1 00 for poor to common. Pears were sold in limited volume at $4 00@ 5 00 per bbl. Grapes ruled at $8 00@10 00 per Water melons were rather weak at $10 00@15 00 per hundred. Blackberries are out at 90@25c per basket; whortleberries 20@30c.

HONEY—There is a quiet and steady market with domestic ruling at 20@22c ⅌ lb; new California 25c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 55@60c ⅌ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The market continues rather depressed and weak with the demand limited to local consumptive wants. We quote at $1 50 @1 75 ⅌ barrel for prime Early Rose; $1 00@1 25 for common. Sales in bulk were made at 45@50c ⅌ bushel. Sweets are in moderate supply. We quote at $4 00@5 00 ⅌ barrel for red; $5 50@6 00 for yellow; extra Jerseys $6 00@ 7 00.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18 @20c ⅌ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city make.

VEGETABLES—There is a moderate demand and the market is steady. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions $2 00 ⅌ barrel; cabbages $1 75@2 00 ⅌ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 per bushel.

Provisions.

The demand continues good for the leading staples in the provision trade and prices are unchanged. Receipts are liberal.

BACON—The market is easy and lower. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 6½c ⅌ pound; sides ribbed 8½c; clear sides 10c.

CURED AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 13c ⅌ lb for extra sugar-cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 12½c. Sugar-cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 16½c. Beef tongues, 12 dozen, are quoted at $9 00@10 00.

LARD—The market was unchanged. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ⅌ lb; in half barrels 13¼c ⅌ lb; in buckets 13¾c ⅌ lb; in 3-lb cadies 15c ⅌ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14½c ⅌ lb; in 10-lb pails 13½c ⅌ lb; in 5-lb palls 15c ⅌ lb; in 5-lb pails 12½c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 at 80c ⅌ gallon; No. 1 at 80c; No. 2 at 65@66c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—There was a easy feeling with light business at $20 50@21 00 ⅌ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, 8½@8¾c ⅌ lb; country do 7¾@8c ⅌ lb.

Groceries.

A moderately active business is reported in the wholesale grocery trade with a fair prospect for its continuance through the season. Prices current are steady and unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	⅌ lb.	*Sugars.*	⅌ lb.
Fancy Rio	23	c Standard A	11⅛@11⅝c
Choice Rio	22	c Standard B	11⅛@11⅝c
Prime Rio	21	c Do. extra C	11⅛@11⅝c
Good Rio	20	c Extra C—yel	10½c
Ordinary Rio	19	c —yellow	10 c
Java, mixed	28	c Extra C and B	11 c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	25	@28 c	Crushed	12 c
20 grades do	24	@25c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk	21	@25c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	32	c	⅌ gall.
Java, in bulk	30	c	Str'y ch. N. O.	45c
Teas.		Prime	60@65c
Young Hyson	25c	@$1 00	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder	35c	@ 90	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Imperial	30c	@ 90	Sugar drips	60@62½c
Japan	30c	@$1 00	Lower grades	25@45c
Oolong	25c	@ 85	*Soaps.*	
Fancy	75	@$1 00	Irish soap, ⅌ box	$4 25
Souchong	28c	@ 75	S. S. Star, ⅌ box	5 75
Rice.		Babbitt's best, ⅌ box	6 75
Choice Carlina	6¼@7	c	Gold do	6 50
Patna	6	@7¼c	Extra white do	5 50
Rangoon	6	c	Family do	3 50
Louisiana	6	c	Do. X. Y. City, ⅌ box	3 00
Starch.		German mottled do	7 c
Pearl	5	@5½c	California, ⅌ box	4 25
Silver gloss	9¼c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7¾@8½c	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in ⅌ papers	5¼c
Cloves	45	c	Bi-carb in ⅌ papers	6¼c
Allspice	17	c	Sal soda	1½c
Cassia	22	c	Saltpeter	11@13 c
Nutmegs	90	@1 15	Stearine	11@13 c
Pepper	18	c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—The market is moderatively active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, h'f-bbls	3 00
No. 2 do	11 00	Lake trout, h'f-bls	4 50
Large No. 3 do	11 00	Cod, Georges	
No. 3 medium	9 00	codfish, ⅌ lb	5½c
Whitefish	5 50	Medium do	5 c
California salmon, ⅌ lb	20c	Boneless codfish	6½c
Labrador herring, spitt, ⅌ bbl	4 00	Halibut do	12½c
Lake do, half bbls	2 15	Scaled herring, do	50 c
		Holland do ⅌ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a light trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—layers, new, per box, @2 50@2 75; London layers do $4 00; Valentias, new, ipc ⅌ lb; Sultanas, new, 12½c; Malaga, new, 10@12½c; currants 8@8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Tarragona do $1 80; do Ivica 28c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18c. Brazil nuts 12½c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo ⅌ box, $10 50. Oranges are firmer at $7 50@8 50 ⅌ box; Messina $6 50@7 00.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet,

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 11, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
				WIND.		
7 A. M.	30 132	75	76	W.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30 076	88	49	S.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	30 108	71	85	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.038. Highest thermom... 83
Mean thermom... 76.3. Lowest thermom .. 71

Beaver College
and Musical Institute; superior to any, less expensive than most. Opens September 12th. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall term opens September 7th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Killed by Lightning.

During the prevalence of the storm at Irwin Station, Westmoreland county, about half-past five o'clock last evening, James Twigger, aged nine years, and two other boys were playing on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, opposite the station, when young Twigger was struck by lightning and killed instantly. His companions were severely shocked, but will recover.

A Young Man Drows Himself.

Daniel W. Evans, aged twenty-four years, committed suicide by jumping into the Monongahela near Soho street, Thursday evening about five o'clock. He was employed in the iron mill of Evans, Dalzell & Co., and lived with his parents on Second avenue. He had been drinking pretty freely several days ago and was heard to make threats against his life. The body was recovered yesterday morning, and an inquest was held, the Coroner's jury finding a verdict of self-drowning.

The New Incline.

Workmen are commenced grading for the new Duquesne Incline Plane, which is to connect the lower part of the city with the Thirty-fifth ward. The incline will ascend the hill, from Carson street, at a point four hundred and sixty feet below the southern terminus of the Point bridge, and will place the inhabitants of the lower part of Mount Washington within easy access of the business part of the city. With the completion of the bridge and the incline, property in the Thirty-fifth ward will be very largely enhanced in value.

Reward for Deserters.

The latest list of deserters from the United States army contains one name represented as from Pittsburgh. This is Hugh D. Evans, aged twenty-one, who enlisted in Company F, Sixth Cavalry, and deserted from the Columbus, Ohio, barracks, on the 16th of April last. In the list is a number of persons who were born in Pennsylvania, as follows: Edward Smith, in general service; Messiah Kincaid, Company L, Second Cavalry; John McCloskey, general service; James Zorn, general service; John R. Wakefield, in general service; John U. Falkinburg, in general service; John C. Moore, in general service; Nathaniel Spindler, in general service; John J. Proudfit, engineer battalion; Joseph Meteer, engineer battalion. The reward for the apprehension of deserters is thirty dollars each.

An Unfortunate Traveler.

On the arrival at the Union Depot, yesterday afternoon, of the Erie and Pittsburgh train, one of the passengers was found to be in a very critical condition, being prostrate with a fever. He gave his name as Samuel Hawk, said he was on his way from Kansas to his home in Philadelphia, where his two children resided, and that his father address was No. 6 Fourth street. He said also that his brother, Isaac Hawk, lived at Wadsworth, O., on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. He had in his possession a ticket from Salamanca to Philadelphia, *via* the railway last mentioned. Mr. Hawk is about fifty years of age. Superintendent Pitcairn and Depot Master Butler caused the removal of the unfortunate stranger to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. Last night he became delirious, and, it is said, the physician in attendance thinks he will not recover.

Resulted Fatally.

We published a day or two since an account of an accident to a young man named John Brown, near his home at Shaw's Mill. It appears that the young man's father was sick, and the son started out with his gun to shoot a squirrel for him. A short distance from home, on the Butler plankroad, he wounded a squirrel, which fell to the ground and ran into a fence corner, were it remained until he had reloaded his gun. Instead of shooting the animal he concluded to kill it with the but of his gun, and running the gun down into the corner to reach the squirrel was the trigger was pulled up and the weapon discharged, the contents lodging in young Brown's right leg above the knee. Drs. Parvin and Shearer, of Sharpsburg, were called in, and, after consultation, concluded to amputate the leg. The operation was performed, but the wounded lad got worse and died about six o'clock Thursday evening. Mr. Brown, the father of the boy, is now lying in a critical condition, owing to the shock of his son's death in connection with his illness, being too much for him. The physicians gave him up yesterday.

A Horrible Runaway Accident.

A young man named James Neff, brother of a well-known coal dealer at Sharpsburg, started out for a drive on Wednesday evening in a sulky. It appears that when he reached the top of Wise's Hill about a mile from Harmarsville, he was was met by a party of young men, with one of whom he had recently traded horses, and that person nearing, demanded that his horse be returned. A quarrel ensued, during which one of the crowd, a young man named Bennet, took the bridle of Neff's horse and the animal ran away. The sulky was dragged through the trees until it was literally torn to pieces. Portions of the vehicle and harness have been found scattered around for the space of a mile and on some of the trees clots of blood and tufts of hair have been found as though a human head had been dashed violently against them. The horse was found in an exhausted condition a mile from the road. No trace of the body of young Neff have been found, although the citizens have been out in the woods looking for him since the horse was found. Yesterday at least a dozen citizens started out on a further search, but failed to find any trace of the young man. The affair has caused great excitement in the neighborhood, as Neff was well-known and has many relatives and friends. The deepest anxiety prevails as to his fate.

The Fusee Safety Match.

That cheap and indispensable article, the "friction match," has been a great boon to humanity, but its use has been the occasion of the destruction of large amounts of property and many lives. It has dangerous elements in its composition, which scientific men have been endeavoring for years to deprive it of. Science has at last triumphed, and a new match has been invented, which it is susceptible of not being put to all the uses of the friction match, has none of its dangerous qualities. The dwelling cannot be accidentally fired by it, and the child cannot be poisoned by it. The American Fusee Company, limited, of Erie, Pa., are manufacturing the Safety Parlor Fusees, together with the ingenious appliance for making their use convenient—that is, a chemical preparation on the surface of each box, with which the match must be brought in contact before it will ignite. A special match is manufactured for the use of smokers, which cannot be extinguished by wind or rain, and there is no disagreeable odor. Considering that there is no loss from accident, from "missing fire," from carrying off, etc., these matches are the best and cheapest ever made. The general agent of the company, Mr. J. A. Warner, is now in this city, introducing the article to the trade. There should be no other match sold in the country.

The Case of the Tipstaffs.

Yesterday morning, before Alderman Butler, there was a hearing in the case of Frederick Failbush, a tipstaff in the Criminal Court, who is charged with obtaining money from the county treasury by false pretenses. The following witnesses were called on the part of the prosecution. Controller Warner, John Arnhold, John Stacy, David McGonnigle and Helen Green. The charge that Failbush had received from the treasury money for serving processes upon which he had collected the fees from the parties attached was proved beyond question. For the defense, Edward Timmony was called, and he testified that at the time the processes in question were taken to the Clerk of Courts for the necessary preliminary steps toward payment of the fees, defendant was in Kentucky. He had been called away on urgent business at the close of the last session of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and when he was on the point of leaving he handed a bundle of processes to witness and requested him to look after the costs. Those upon which the fees had been paid were properly marked, but witness did not examine them at the time, merely placing them in a box in the Clerk's office kept for that purpose. The clerk, finding them in the proper box, taxed up the costs and Failbush, on his return, drew the money. It was claimed by Mr. Coyle, defendant's counsel, that there was not the slightest foundation for a charge of false pretenses, as the money had been drawn from the treasury through a mistake. The magistrate reserved his decision. The case of Edward Timmony, who is charged with a similar offense, will be heard September 1st.

THE PARDON BOARD.

The New Rules Regulating Applications.

We publish below the revised rules adopted by the Board of Pardons to regulate all applications for pardons:

First. The first Tuesday of each month is appointed as the day whereon the Board shall convene to give a full hearing in open session to all applications for pardon.

Second. The Board must be furnished with proof that notice of application for pardon has been published once a week for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper printed in the county or city in which conviction was had, said proof to be made by the affidavit of the publisher of the newspaper that the publication had been made as required by this rule.

Third. Notice of the application must be given to the judge who tried the cause, and to the district attorney or attorney who prosecuted, stating when the application will be made and the grounds or reasons upon which the application is based, and no other grounds than those contained in such notice will be entertained by the board, and proof must be made that such notice was served by giving a copy to said judge, district attorney, or attorney who prosecuted.

Fourth. Every application for pardon must be accompanied with the following papers, written in a clear and distinct hand:

1. A certified copy of the whole record, including docket entries, minutes of the court, copy of indictment, pleas, and all other papers on file relating to the case.

2. A brief statement of the grounds upon which the application is based, and a schedule of papers, and the facts to sustain the grounds in the form of a history of the case, will be required in every application; the notes of evidence taken on the trial; letters from responsible persons in the community where the crime was committed.

Fifth. No application will be considered if presented to any individual member of the board.

Sixth. All applications and correspondence must be addressed to or filed with the Recorder of the Board at Harrisburg, so that the same may be prepared for presentation to the Board at its next session, and no application will be heard or considered unless the same and papers upon which based, have been filed at least ten days before said session, and in no instance will this rule be relaxed.

Seventh. No application that has once been rejected will again be placed upon record or heard by the Board without the consent of the Board obtained therefor, and when submitted a second time, additional reasons, petitions and proof of notices to Judge, District Attorney and the public must be furnished anew.

Eighth. All facts relied upon to sustain any allegation as a ground for pardon, must be proved by depositions taken within the jurisdiction of the court in which the conviction took place, before some person authorized to administer oaths, upon notice to the District Attorney and to the attorney who assisted in the prosecution of the case, if any, and no fact will be considered by the Board unless so proved, except such as appear in the record and notes of evidence taken on trial, the statement of Judge before whom the case was tried, or the officers or persons connected with the prison in which the applicant shall be imprisoned.

Ninth. In applications for pardons based upon the grounds of a mistrial, or improper conviction, the allegations shall be sustained by such reasons and evidence as would have been a good ground for a new trial, and which upon a second trial should have produced an acquittal, and where the Court has overruled the same reasons for a new trial on a motion based thereon, they will not be considered, except on the recommendation of the judge before whom the case was tried.

Tenth. No party will be permitted to occupy more than fifteen minutes in the oral discussion of any application unless by the special request of the Board.

THE LIGONIER STONE.

It Is Pronounced Thoroughly Tested.

The following will be of interest to property owners and business men of Wood street:

GREENSBURG, PA., August 11, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I do not know any one of the several persons from this county who have been enlightening your hesitating taxpayers on the merits of the celebrated "Ligonier Stone," but I do know something about *rotten Wood* street, and have an opinion as to the wisdom of paving it with the proposed pavement material. Lengthy comment has been written and said in favor of the "Ligonier" by the interested and disinterested. Honestly, I am not aware of a single objection, well founded, to this stone. I never heard it run down before. I think that these persons in your own city who labor to destroy this thoroughly tested article for street making, have a zeal not according to knowledge. They are grossly ignorant as regards the history of the stone in question, or else they have some superficial knowledge of it, but permit their *sympathies* for rival stone to over step the bounds of moderation and justice. By "seeing is believing" just take a drive from Greensburg to Ligonier in this county, and I promise you that any lingering antipathy that you may cherish toward the *genuine* Ligonier production will become wholly dissipated. Somehere, of cautious judgment, believe the Ligonier stone ought to last you fifty to eighty years. I will be safe if it would last you thirty years, considering how cheap it is, you would be satisfied. It will serve you on Wood street fully thirty years. It will not grind up; I never saw it pulverized. It can't be pulverized into dust. It has been tested in your own city by Civil Engineer George Miller and found to suffer an hydraulic pressure greater than granite by ten thousand pounds to the square inch.

Gentlemen, before you condemn the Ligonier, try it. Let the light in and so disdissipate all objections urged against the adoption of this old and well attested stone. Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A VALUABLE WORK.

The Centennial History of the United States.

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a history of the United States suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by The National Publishing Co., who have issued a handsome volume, styled "The Centennial History of the United States," by James D. McCabe, a well known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as the standard history of the United States. It is no dry mass of details—no bombastic effort to inflame the national pride, but is a clear, vivid and brilliant narrative of the events of our history, from the discovery of the American continent down to the present time. Every step of our colonial history is traced with patient fidelity, and the successive settlement of the different enduring institutions which have made our country free and great, are shown with remarkable clearness. The causes of the struggle for Independence are told with a logical force and ability unsurpassed in any work of the day. Then follows a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Federal Constitution; the establishment of the Union; the war with England and its results; and subsequent events up to the time of the rebellion. The history of the civil war is related with intense vigor, and with a strict fidelity to truth. The book is comprised in one large, handsome octavo volume of 925 pages, and contains 442 fine engravings on steel and wood of historical personages and scenes. The price is so low that all can afford to purchase a copy, and each subscriber is presented with a superb lithographic engraving of the Centennial Exhibition buildings and grounds. It is sold by subscription only, and authorized agents are now in this city canvassing for subscribers.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

The torchlight demonstration to-night, although not an organized one, promises to be a fine one. Company "A" of the West End Battalion, Captain Erwin, will turn out two hundred men with a fine new uniform, from Ramsley's, and march *via* Carson street and the Monongahela Suspension bridge to this side of the river. This company will be headed by Robinson's Band of Allegheny City. The Grand Central Club, Captain John Hatfield, will also turn out with a brass band. It is the only club that has maintained its organization for four years. The colored men will make a fine display.

The Chartiers township Club are having uniforms of white manufactured.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Samuel Graham, of Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy.

In the matter of J. E. Baker, Westmoreland county, on petition filed, the assignee was granted leave to sell certain real estate discharged of liens.

In the matter of DeGroff, Kunkle & Co., Westmoreland county, on petition of the assignee a restraining order was granted returnable on the 1st inst.

In the matter of Charles H. Armstrong & Co., debtors, Allegheny county, on petitions being filed orders were made for a meeting of creditors to act on a proposition for compromise.

Bocraft & Co. *et al.*, vs. George Henderson & Son, debtors, Lawrence county. Order of reference to Register Harper to ascertain and report relative to the sufficiency of the creditors joining in the petition for adjudication in bankruptcy.

In the matter of Nicholas Miller, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Argument on exceptions to Register's report, adjusting lien by Mr. Guthrie for exceptions, and Mr. Bailey for report, c. a.

In the case of Woodward, assignee, vs. Susanna McClean, in equity, the hearing of the exceptions to the confirmation of the Master's report fixed for the 25th inst.

No Men Make Money Faster

now-a-days than thorough, faithful and competent workers in life insurance. Many of them are acquiring fortunes. The United States Life, of New York, has an established general agency at 96 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, under charge of J. Palmer O'Neil. Apply to him for local territory and secure lucrative employment. SW

HEALTH MATTERS.

Monthly Statistics of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health failed to meet yesterday for want of a quorum. The following reports were ready for action:

MONTHLY MORTUARY REPORT.

Dr. Snively reports the total number of deaths for the four weeks ending July 29, 1876, at 342. The death rate was equal to 30 66 per 1,000 inhabitants annually, the population being estimated at 145,000. There were 145 deaths of children under one year, and 84 of children between the ages of one and five years, making 66 96 per cent, or a little over two-thirds of the total mortality. Cholera infantum was reported as the cause of 62 of these deaths, diarrhœa 22, teething 19 and convulsions 18.

Compared with the previous month scarlet fever exhibits an increase, both in number of cases reported and in mortality, while small-pox, typhoid fever and diphtheria show a decided increase.

	Cases reported.	Deaths.
Small-pox	25	9
Scarlet fever	19	11
Typhoid fever	1	1
Diphtheria	5	4

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

July 1873, 5 weeks.....592
July 1874, 5 weeks.....455
July 1875, 4 weeks.....1
July 1876, 4 weeks.....342

MEAT INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Meat Inspector Lindsay presented the following report for the quarter ending June 30, 1876: Condemned and confiscated, 2,000 pounds beef, 3,000 pounds fish, 800 pounds veal, 400 pounds mutton, 11 hams, two casks salt fish, three barrels eggs, sixteen boxes peaches, four head calves and a large quantity of vegetables, all of which was not fit for consumption.

QUARTERLY CATTLE SHIPMENTS,

Mr. Lindsay also gives the following summary of cattle shipped from the East Liberty Stock Yards during the last quarter:

TO PHILADELPHIA.

	Head.
Cattle	12,80
Hogs	39,690
Sheep	48,990
Mules	125

TO NEW YORK

Cattle	50,40
Horses	1,912
Hogs	106,560
Sheep	159,240

TO BALTIMORE.

Horses	16
Hogs	6,640

To points between East Liberty and Philadelphia.

Cattle	5,640
Horses	330
Hogs	1,150
Sheep	9,070

TOTAL SHIPPERS.

Cattle	68,937
Horses	3,994
Hogs	156,040
Sheep	298,660
Mules	125

BASE BALL.

A Game Between Morning and Afternoon Newspaper Reporters—Another Amateur Game.

The reporters of the city dailies have made a match, to come off this afternoon at Hazelwood, a picked nine from the morning papers to contest with a like number of afternoon fellows.

The following named gentlemen will represent the morning paper reporters: J. D. Ramsey, *Gazette*, 3d b.; John N. Neeb, *Dispatch*, c. f.; Wilfred Bevan, *Leader*, 2 b; Thos. Fulwood, *Leader*, p; Charles Jahn, *Leader*, c. f; Alex. Fulton, *Mail*, l. f; T. F. Smith, *Telegraph*, c; Harry Palmer, *Chronicle*, s. s; Jas. F. Livingstone, *Mail*, 3 b.

The reporters will reach the grounds at Hazlewood by the train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leaving the city at 2:45 P. M. This is the express train and does not stop regularly until it reaches McKeesport, but Mr. R. Evans, passenger agent, has made arrangements to have the train stop at Grove station, but has also provided free transportation for all the members of the press who desire to go.

To-day the nine of the Thirtieth ward, and the Browns, of Allegheny City, will play their first game at Union Park, Allegheny. The latter have sunk as the finest of our amateur organizations, a good game may be anticipated.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

DR. ALLISON has returned from his visit to Spring Lake Beech, New Jersey.

REV. DR. F. BROOKE has gone on a jaunt to Old Virginia, to visit relatives and friends.

REV. R. W. PERKINS will preach at the Forty seventh street Baptist Church tomorrow morning.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, D.D., editor of the Methodist *Recorder*, is on his way home from Europe.

REV. HERSBERGER, of the Eighteenth street (South Side) Lutheran church, is, it is said, about to resign.

ON Sunday last, the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in Bedford to thirty-five persons.

REV. M. W. JACOBUS, D.D., will preach in the first Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, (Dr. Swift's), on Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. D. W. SHEPPARD, a student at Crozier Theological Seminary, will preach to-morrow morning at the Fourth avenue Baptist Church.

REV. DR. J. H. VINCENT, it is said, has been engaged to superintend the Department of Instruction at Chautauqua Assembly for the next five years.

REV. DR. E. B. SNYDER and family are "summering" at Mount Sewickley Camp ground. Quite a number of families are enjoying this delightful place.

DR. VINCENT announces that 10,000 copies of Taylor Lewis' tract on "A Plea for the Sabbath," are to be distributed by the M. E. Sunday School Union.

REVS. A. L. PETTY and E. Williams spent a short time at Williamsport, and the former "took in" the Centennial, and both are back again to their work.

The *Presbyterian* announces the death of Rev. Nehemiah Boyd, who resided near Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pa., on Tuesday, July 25th, aged about eighty-two years.

E. P. KIRK, a veteran layman of the M. E. Church, of Lafayette, Ohio, recently deceased, left the noble bequest of $40,000 for the benefit of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SABBATH school teachers of Allegheny county are requested to remain a few minutes at the close of this noonday meeting to make further arrangements concerning the proposed camp meeting of Sabbath school workers.

THE services in the Central R. P. Church, of Allegheny, will be conducted by Rev. R. D. Sproull, of Roseville, O., to-morrow afternoon, commencing at three o'clock, and in the evening, commencing at half-past seven o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Sproull.

REV. JOHN A. WILSON, of Beaver Valley Presbytery, was recently received as a member of the Southern Presbytery of Illinois, and installed as pastor of the First U. P. Church of St. Louis. The congregation had been without a pastor since September 4th 1872.

REV. JOHN DE WITT, who was called to the Third church of this city some three months since, and who during his brief residence here has won a high place in the regards of that church and in the esteem of his ministerial brethren, has felt constrained to decline the call.

"MOTHER" STEWART, the celebrated temperance worker, having returned from her European sojourn, will arrive in the city to-day, and will speak in the Alliance Rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE St. Vincent de Paul Society, attached to St. Peter's church, Allegheny city, will appeal to the ladies and the charitable, for contributions of old clothes, to supply the demand made upon it by the many poor under its charge. Contributions, or information can be left at Dr. J. G. Magin's, Federal street, and H. Roney, corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

About a year ago a prize of $200 was offered for the best tract on the "Nature, Design and Proper Observance of the Sabbath," by Wm. A. Moore, Esq., a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian church, Atlanta, Ga. In response to the invitation given through the columns of the religious papers, one hundred and eight manuscripts were submitted. They have received a careful and impartial examination by an able committee, and one has been selected which will soon be published by the Southern Presbyterian Committee of Publication: Its author is the Rev. James Stacy, of Newnan, Ga.

JOHN F. DRAVO, President of the Mount Sewickley Camp Meeting Association, writes: The meeting this year, which commences on the 23d of August, promises to be the grandest in its history. Many of the tents are now occupied, and all but two or three of the cottages are engaged. We are very busy, but we shall be compelled to turn some away who intended to encamp with us, but who delayed in time to secure cottages. We are glad to find that a class of accommodation exists, and that a large number of the cottages will have two or three families suffering some inconveniences in the fulfilment of the law of Christian love, so that more persons will tent on the ground than ever before.

REV. WM. SPEER, D.D., has arrived at San Francisco on his return to China. The *Occident* says: "Dr. Speer organized the Chinese Mission in San Francisco in 1852. He finds some of the Chinamen here to-day, with and for whom he labored more than twenty years ago, and they show a grateful appreciation of his interest in them when they came here as the pioneers of the great immigration. He thinks that they have as true and warm human hearts as men of any other land. The Doctor intends, while abroad, to study thoroughly the living questions growing out of our present relations to China and its people, and on his return, nine months hence, he will publish the results. Such a work by such a man will be of great value, and we pray that our brother's life may be spared to write it."

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A SMALL-POX patient in the hospital at the Allegheny Homedied yesterday morning.

THE Central Board of Education was to have held a meeting last evening but there was one short of a quorum.

A FOUR-YEAR OLD child of Mr. Milton, of Pike street, was badly scalded Thursday night by the upsetting of a tea-kettle.

A COAL MINER named Philip Riesler, residing opposite McKeesport, had one of his legs badly crushed by falling slate, on Thursday last.

THE following foreigners are registered at the Union Depot Hotel: E. Kraft, Belgium; P. Hamai, Belgium; Eugene Ragout, Holland.

HENRY BALDWIN, a tinner on East Ohio street, yesterday was painfully burned on his right hand by the overturning of a pot of molten lead.

EPH MORRIS and Pat Luther are practicing regularly on the Allegheny, in order to get themselves into proper condition for the forthcoming regatta at Philadelphia.

DAVID CARR was charged with felonious assault yesterday, before Alderman Burke, on oath of Thomas McGrath, who alleged that the accused fired a pistol at him.

MR. HARRY WALLACE, who has for some time held a position on the editorial staff of the *Labor Tribune*, has quit that journal. He left for St. Louis at two o'clock this morning.

THE Monongahela Water Company, South Side, have begun its operations, and at present men are engaged laying pipe on Maple and Manor streets and Edwards and Union alleys.

THE Iron Association is discussing the question of readjusting the wages. Two dollars and two dollars and fifteen cents are the two propositions suggested, but no decision on the question is announced.

A SLIGHT fire on Lacock street, Birmingham, Allegheny, yesterday morning, was caused by a leaky gas main. The Columbia hose carriage went to the spot and the flames were soon extinguished.

THE trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, due yesterday morning, were detained one hour and forty minutes, in consequence of a slide near East Liverpool, O., caused by the heavy rain there.

JAMES W. TAYLOR, of Turtle Creek, was at Brighton station on Thursday and got on a freight train to ride home. In jumping off at his destination he was thrown violently against a stone and badly injured.

A HEARING was had yesterday before Alderman Kreuter in the case of John F. Woernley, charged on oath of Andrew Heline with attempt to defraud creditors by concealing his property. The Alderman reserved his decision.

L. RECHTOLD, who keeps a hotel at Robinson and Federal streets, Allegheny, was before Mayor Phillips yesterday on charges of keeping a gambling house and selling liquor on Sunday. He waived a hearing and entered bail for court in $1,500.

THE people of McKeesport have a preacher scandal. The pastor of a church in that borough disappeared a few days ago simultaneously with a young lady with whom he was on intimate terms. The minister's friends claim that there is nothing in the scandal.

A BOY named Walker, who is employed in the planing mill at Beaver Falls, met with quite a serious accident while at his work a couple of days since. He was working near some belting, when it suddenly flew off, striking him in the face and tearing out his eye.

YOUNG highway robbers are operating in the vicinity of the Grain Elevator. Last Wednesday as a party of ladies, Mrs. Charles Bradley, of Millvale, while on her way to the depot, and one of the young rascals got away with her pocketbook containing eight dollars.

A PAINFUL accident occurred to the little child of Mr. Donnelly, residing on Third street, McKeesport, on Wednesday. Mrs. Donnelly had a wash boiler of hot water sitting on the floor, when by some means or other the child sat down in it. It was severely scalded about the hips and back.

DENNIS O'LEARY and two other youths were arrested Thur day night by Officer Costello, of Lawrenceville, charged with robbing a cigar store at the corner of Thirty-second and Butler streets, and capturing $10 worth of stock. They remained in the Seventeenth ward Station house all night, and yesterday were held for a hearing before Deputy Coroner Kelly.

THE two men, Barney Meenan and James Mitchell, charged before Alderman McMasters with aggravated assault and battery on each other, on Monday, both of Soho, were committed to jail for trial yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail each. They are charged with kicking a son of the deponent on the head and throwing a piece of a skiff against the abutment of the upper bridge.

THE case of Samuel Unger, charged with unlawfully opening a letter addressed to Emanuel Oppenheimer, came up for a hearing before Commissioner McCandless yesterday afternoon, but owing to the absence of witnesses it was continued to Wednesday next. Unger does not deny opening the letter, but says that he and Oppenheimer having been in partnership in business together, the letter was relative to business of the firm, and so opened it.

MR. JOHN A. HANNON, of Allegheny, whose residence is on Federal street, Allegheny road at Philadelphia, has received the welcome intelligence that the news was false. What gave rise to the report was the fact that Mr. Hannon received a letter from home and having failed to come Mr. Hannon sent a telegram to know if all was well, and failed to get an answer. The latter proved to be the neighborhood heard this much and manufactured the other story.

A LADY residing on the South Side, whose husband is in the grocery business on Grant street, started out one day in the few evenings ago, and in passing the south end of the Suspension bridge she observed a crowd of young men standing there, one of whom made an insulting remark. She and the entire crowd followed her to the other end of the bridge. The lady was greatly terrified at their conduct, and on reaching her husband's store in an almost fainting condition. The police would do well to look after that crowd of loafers.

THE *Associated Reformed Presbyterian*, of Due West, S. C., of the 3d inst., announces the death at that place on Friday, July 20th, of Rev. W. R. Hemphill, D. D., in the seventy-first year of his age. Dr. Hemphill, son of Rev. John Hemphill, D. D., was born in Laurens district, S. C., graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1833; studied theology in Allegheny, under Rev. John T. Pressly; was licensed in 1836 in South Carolina, where he was the next year ordained and installed pastor of Cedar Springs and Long Cane, a charge once filled by Dr. Pressly. He was for many years Professor of Latin in Erskine College, S. C., was a frequent contributor to the religious press, and a laborious, faithful and successful minister of the Associated Reform Church.

ON last Friday week Rev. Philip Colwell received the Order of Priesthood from the hands of Right Rev. Bishop Domenec. On the same day two young ladies received the habit of the Order of Sisters of Mercy at St. Xavier's. The Right Rev. Bishop Domenec performed the interesting ceremonies, and delivered an appropriate discourse. The Bishop was assisted by several clergymen.

THE EXPOSITION.

Exhibitors Must be Prompt in Fitting Up —Season Tickets Ready — Beautiful Fountains — The Poultry and Dog Show, Etc.

The Exposition managers were found a little restive yesterday, owning to the fact that the exhibitors are not as prompt in fitting up their goods as they should be. They insist, in the most emphatic manner, that all who intend to exhibit shall have their articles in position previous to the opening day—Wednesday next. There is ample time, if exhibitors will only go to work promptly. In order to accommodate those who cannot conveniently fit up in day time, arrangements will be made for lighting the hall at night —up until a reasonable hour. Every facility possible will be given by the managers, but exhibitors must co-operate and do their part promptly. It is sincerely hoped there will be no further delay in this matter.

The season tickets are now ready to be issued, and will be placed on sale, in the several book and music stores, in the two cities, on Monday next. The season tickets, for men, will be sold at $5 00 each; and for women, at $2 50 each.

Mr. George Finley, of the East End, is fitting up two beautiful fountains—one in the main building, and the other in Floral Hall—for the purpose of exhibiting some new effects in ornamentation, and in the reflection and refraction of light. These fountains will be forty feet high, and the effects produced will be novel and pleasing in the extreme.

The Poultry Show will be held during the fourth week of the exhibition, and the Dog Show during the fifth and last week. Liberal arrangements are being made for these displays, and it is expected that the entries will be numerous.

There is still some talk of getting up a procession on the opening day, but the managers have left this matter in the hands of the citizens. The idea is a good one, and if it is to be carried out there should be some organized movement set on foot at once. The managers will aid liberally in furtherance of a procession, but cannot undertake the details.

Mr. Arthur Kirk, who has charge of the models for the improvement of the Ohio river, will exhibit one new model, and invites all others who may have models for that purpose to report the fact to him, that they may be placed on exhibition.

New Books.

Helen's Babies.....50
Hay Fever, by Heard.....$ 2 00
Trevelyan's Life of Lord Macaulay 2 vol.....5 00
Studies in Bryant.....50
Macaulay's England, new ed. 5 vols.....5 00
Colton's New General Atlas, revised ed.....20 00

S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street, just below Fifth avenue.

Bancroft's United States Centenary Edition,
vol. 6th, completing the set, now ready.
S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street, just below Fifth avenue.

THE CAMPAIGN.

[Continued from First Page.]

commanded with distinction and fell upon the field severely wounded. His name has long been inscribed upon that roll of heroes who offered their lives that their country might live. As a pledge that his administration will be pure and beneficent, he presents an unblemished record, without blot or blunder, and as proof of his capacity shows that he has judged wisely on every occasion, in the field and in politics; and he stands in marked contrast to his competitor, who has been conspicuously wrong upon every great question which has agitated the country for a quarter of a century. If we are to judge of the comparative merits and fitness of these two men from the office of President by their past lives, there is no room left for doubt. The one always right the other always wrong. One trained in correct principles that he is not required to unlearn. The other coming from a vocation and from life-long associations that should excite the distrust and repugnance of the country.

The Contest in Indiana.

The approaching contest in Indiana will be watched with the deepest interest by the whole country. Indiana is one of the three States voting in October, and the result will exercise a powerful influence upon the election in November. In this point of view the importance of our success can hardly be overestimated and no exertion ought to be spared to secure a legitimate triumph. The State ticket presented by the Republican party is a good one, and deserves the confidence and support of all. General Harrison, our candidate for Governor, needs no introductory or commendation in this community. His character is known and his distinguished services as a soldier in the field, his recognized ability as a lawyer, and great eloquence as a public speaker, qualify him in the highest degree to lead the Republican party to victory in this great struggle. A Democratic victory in October means a triumph of the Confederate Democracy throughout the nation in November, the subjection of the loyal element of the North to the rebel element of the South, and the installation at the national capital of the very spirit and incarnation of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

No More Useless Expenditures

How the President Proposes to Prevent Them.

The Consular and Diplomatic Service.

Insufficiency of the Appropriations

How the President Will Arrange Matters.

Adjournment of Congress Next Monday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1876.

River and Harbor Bill.

In consequence of the tardiness of Congress in the passage of the River and Harbor bill, it was at one time thought that it would fail to receive the Executive approval in consequence of the impracticability of carrying into execution many of its provisions during the present session. The President, after full consideration, deems it essential that this bill should become a law, though it does possess some objections and contains appropriations for rivers, so called, and other objects of little or no national importance. It is ascertained that the aggregate sum expended on rivers and harbors is about five hundred million dollars. In refusing to sign the bill for the reasons stated, he considers that much of this public property would go to ruin. In the matter of expending the appropriations the President can use considerable discretion. It has been customary to saddle the River and Harbor bill with all sorts of visionary schemes of improvement, which have been carried through by combination. This is the basis on which it is supposed they are not absolutely required. On the diplomatic branch of the bill the differences of the conferees were to the extent of $160,000. These were adjusted, as in the preceding instance, by reducing the amount one-half, and correspondingly reducing the number of the ministers resident. The reduction is principally in the South and Central American States, and charges d'affaires at much lower salaries are to be substituted. The mission to Greece is withdrawn. The salaries attached to envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary remain unchanged. In fact, there is no reduction of salary of these and of consuls, nor is any law changed to affect them. The sum of $75,000 is appropriated to pay arrearages of salaries due to such ministers and consuls as have been legislated out of office up to the time they shall receive official notice of their retirement. The appropriation of $10,000 for the relief of American seamen abroad has been reduced by the conferees to $70,000, the Senate receding to the extent of $30,000.

Gray's Elastic Roofing Paint.

We have already directed the attention of our readers to the valuable Elastic Roofing Paint, compounded and manufactured by Mr. John T. Gray, painter, No. 84 Diamond street, Allegheny. All who have used it pronounce it admirable for stopping leaks in old shingles, tin, felt, or gravel roofs. It is put up in convenient packages, from one gallon up to one barrel, and can be applied by any ordinary workman. Printed directions accompany each package, and those troubled with leaky roofs have here an easy and a cheap remedy. Mr. Gray wants to secure live agents in every town, and active workers can make it pay handsomely.

Fashionable Garments.

Gentlemen in search of a first-class merchant tailoring establishment will do well to call on Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street. Mr. T. is prepared to make to order any article in the line of fashionable garments for gentlemen's wear at the lowest prices of the season, and guarantees the best satisfaction in every particular. A full line of the latest style of piece goods to select from.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Bremen line steamer Nurnberg, at Baltimore.

School Directors

looking for school furniture should call and see the common sense, bent wood desk.

S. A. CLARKE & Co.,
115 Wood street, just below Fifth avenue.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1876.

SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. LOGAN moved to postpone the unfinished business, the resolution of Mr. Morton to print extra copies of the President's message in relation to the Hamburg difficulty, and take up the House bill for the equalization of the bounties of those who served in the late war for the Union. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 26. Messrs. Key and McDonald voted with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Booth, Burnside, Christiancy, Edmunds, Howe, Morrill, Sargent and Sherman with the Democrats in the negative.

The unfinished business was then postponed and the bill to establish post routes taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he felt it to be his imperative duty to call up the constitutional amendment prohibiting the appropriation